

VOL. 21, No. 11
WHOLE No. 286

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance

Convention Week at Calgary

WESTERN BREEDERS IN CONVENTION

Successful Auction Sale—Rousing Meetings

Public Meeting.

The largest and most representative gathering of people that ever greeted agricultural speakers in the Territories took place in the Alexander Hall, at Calgary, on the evening of May 15th. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Dominion and Territorial Departments of Agriculture. The Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Northwest Territories, acted as chairman. In opening the meeting, Mr. Bulyea expressed his gratification at seeing such a crowded house. He felt confident that with such speakers as were to address them, no one would leave regretting that he had attended this meeting. The chairman then called upon F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, to address the audience.

Mr. Hodson explained that he had reason to fear that his remarks at the stockmen's banquet the previous evening, respecting the Chicago market, must have been somewhat misleading. It was not his intention to state that Chicago was the legitimate market for western stock, or that it should be made so, but that it was a typical market and that stockmen in the West should ascertain the reason why they were not obtaining as much for their stock, comparatively, as sellers at Chicago.

Mr. Hodson considered it of the utmost importance that the ranges of the West should be stocked with superior cattle. The buyers were gradually getting more particular in their purchases. There was a much better price paid pound for pound for prime steers than inferior ones, and this difference in value was rapidly increasing. It was not only of importance to ranchers that good stock only should be kept, but also to the citizens. How much better would it be for the residents of Calgary, asked the speaker, if a rancher in this district who owned one hundred shagapies, worth, say, \$500, could turn them into a smaller number of high class horses, commanding a high market value.

AUCTION SALES.

The speaker stated that some of the Dominion officials had made a special study of the auction sale system as a means of selling and exchanging pure-bred stock. The system had been in use in the old country for over one hundred years. Nearly every village there has an auction sale. Some have them weekly. It was partly due to the presence of these sales and to their being advertised in every part of the civilized world, that British pure-bred live stock had become so widely distributed and commanded such high prices. If this system of disposing of stock has proven so profitable in England, surely there could be no reason advanced why it should not be equally so here. At

Guelph, Ontario, a sale and show had been established and the officials in charge had tried to make it a model. The Dominion Government had expressed its willingness to make a grant of \$650 a year towards assisting such an enterprise in each province. A \$20,000 building had been erected at Guelph to accommodate the sale and fat stock show there. Last year the Provincial Government gave \$5,000 to assist in the work, and this year the grant would be materially increased. Many farmers in Ontario could raise a few good animals

legislatures and individuals. A country that produced superior live stock was bound to be a great country. Without improved sires the rancher would not realize as much from his labors as he could by using pure-bred sires of high individual merit. Breeders of pure-bred stock, it must therefore be admitted, add wealth to a country. In closing, the speaker strongly urged the citizens of Calgary and the Local Government to assist the show and sale generously. The Dominion Government would supply speakers to lecture during the convention week and possibly even donate some of the prizes for the show.

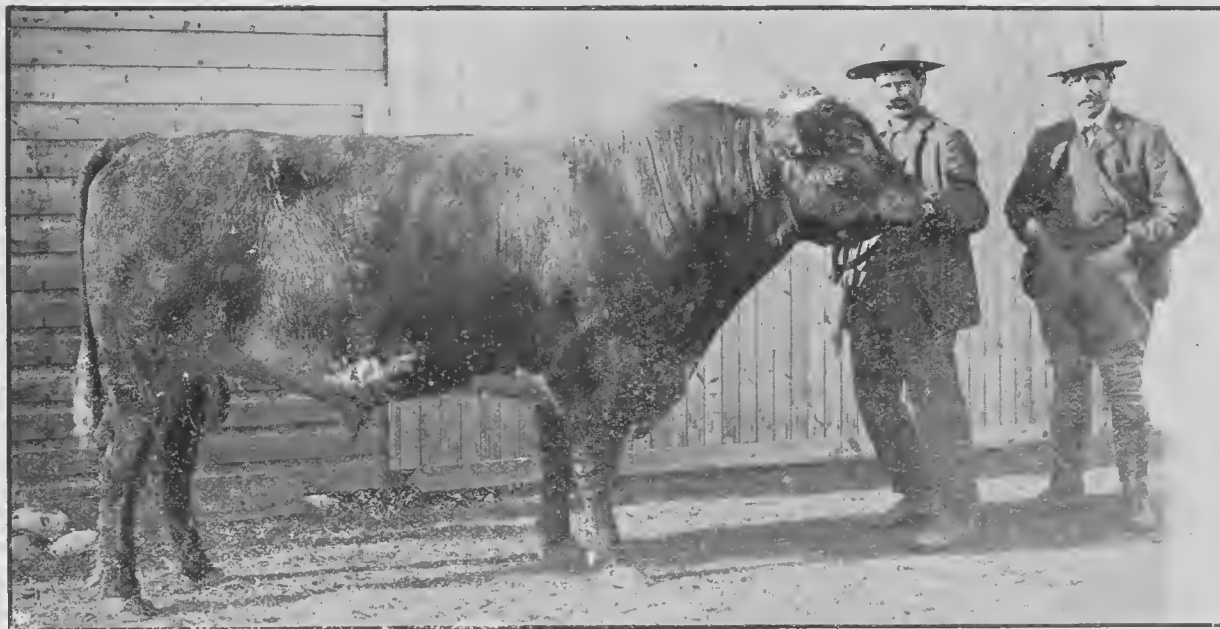
The chairman then called on G. E. Day, Professor of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

In his opening remarks, Professor Day admitted that he was not familiar with the conditions as they existed in the Great West, and that he must, therefore, crave the indulgence of those present if he said anything that was not applicable to the district. His remarks

of breeding. The speaker did not know of a more interesting life study for a young man than the study of pedigree. It would probably be found that to give any adequate study to this subject, only one breed could profitably be taken up. In order to obtain intelligent information from a pedigree one must be familiar with the records of the animals named in that pedigree. The larger percentage of animals of superior quality to be found in a pedigree, the better the animal would likely be.

INDIVIDUALITY.

An animal might have a good pedigree and yet be valueless as a breeder. Some strains of stock were noted for producing a large percentage of good individuals and others for producing only an occasional good one. The former were, of course, the more valuable. Some of the great breeders paid more attention to individuality than pedigree. Amos Cruickshank, for instance; but even he appeared to attach more and more value to the pedigrees of stock, the longer he



Trout Creek Hero—28132.

J. Ramsay.

R. Page.

THE HIGHEST PRICED ANIMAL AT CALGARY SALE.

Entered and sold by John Ramsay, Priddis, Alta., to Robert Page, Pine Lake, Alta.

Price, \$290.

every year, but it was too expensive for them to do sufficient advertising to make good sales. Last year one of the smaller breeders topped the list at the sale at Guelph, when his animal sold for \$315. The auction sale system was not only a good thing for the seller, but also for the buyer, who was saved the expense of travelling from herd to herd in search of bulls. Many people were prepared to buy good animals and pay good prices, but they did not always know where to find them. Therefore, the speaker maintained, the auction sale institution was of immense benefit to seller and buyer alike all over the Territories, not only financially, but also from an educational point of view. The best breeders of pure-bred live stock were not in the business for the money there was to be made out of it, but because they had a love for pure-bred stock. Such men should receive every encouragement at the hands of the various

would be particularly addressed to the young men.

SELECTION OF BREEDING STOCK.

In the first place, the stock must have good ancestry. This, in his opinion, was a matter of prime importance. In the second place, animals should be registered in a herd or stud book that is recognized in any part of the world. Where this is not the case good sales would often be lost. Then the individuals appearing in the pedigrees, especially the top crosses, must be good animals.

It was not sufficient that an animal was imported. The fact that an animal comes from England or Scotland does not in itself contain any guarantee that it is good, bad or indifferent. Few people are able to form an intelligent opinion as to the individuality of an animal by an inspection of the certificate

was in the business, and the probability was that if he were carrying on his work of improving stock at this date, he would be using nothing but pedigreed stock.

INDICATIONS OF A GOOD ANIMAL.

As no man is infallible, animals are sometimes selected by an expert stockman that will prove very disappointing. A bull should have a strong, masculine head and neck, although it should not be coarse. The general conformation of a beef animal should be judged from the standpoint of its value on the butcher's block. It should have a good depth of rib, hind flank well let down, ribs well sprung, and, as the meat on the upper portion of the body is the most valuable, it should be well covered with firm flesh. No man could judge an animal unless it was in good condition. The location of the meat was of prime importance, and it would manifestly be im-

possible to estimate where an animal was going to put on flesh when put in proper condition or whether the meat would be put on evenly or patchy.

Respecting handling and covering, he might state that the hair should be thick and fine. The hair is the extreme point of circulation and if it is in good shape the chances are the animal will have a strong constitution. One should be able to feel some firm flesh between skin and bone. The skin should not be tight. A bull should carry himself "like a gentleman," not afraid of anything, have a good temper and a full eye.

The speaker said that, while it was difficult to get perfection in any one animal, the aim should be to get as near the ideal as possible. He maintained that the greatest virtue or qualification required in a successful improver of stock was "patience." All honor was due the men who are spending their money and devoting their time to this noble vocation. It might be considered that he had somewhat emphasized the difficulties in the way of pure-bred stock raising, but we should remember that failures were often the result of making things appear too easy to beginners.

Robert Miller, of Stouffville, Ontario, President of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, who acted as judge for the Spring Stallion Show the previous day, was next called upon.

HORSE RAISING.

The speaker expressed the firm conviction that before embarking upon the business of horse raising, it was of the utmost importance to select a location suitable for the purposes required. If light horses were to be raised, a ranch containing light land should be secured. Luxuriant pasture was a requisite in the breeding and raising of draught horses, as they would not develop properly upon light pastures and rough, hilly land. The speaker did not consider there was any such thing as a best "breed." The greatest profits would be realized from raising the breed which the individual breeder was most fond of. Whatever breed was finally decided upon, the very best brood stock that the breeder could afford should be obtained. The stallion should be of absolutely pure breeding, and, if possible, the mares also, if the breeder had sufficient funds at his disposal to secure such.

In the breeding of horses as well as in every other line of business, an ideal should be kept in view, and if that ideal was higher than could ever be reached, so much the better. One should strive to get as near the ideal as possible. Disappointments must be expected. They would be frequently encountered, even by the most successful breeders. It is an undisputed axiom that the greatest profits would be obtained from the breeding of the best horses. The speaker stated that he had made the most money from the breeding of heavy draught horses when they were selling at the lowest prices, for the reason that there was very little competition. Competition is keen now, and there is only a good market for the best. In any industry there is always plenty of room at the top.

Canada was the greatest colony in the British Empire for the breeding of pure-bred live stock. This applied especially to cattle. The Territories should supply horses to other portions of Canada and do an export business as well. The speaker thought it a matter for congratulation that no country of importance in the world now imposed any duty on pure-bred stock imported for breeding purposes. Such was not the case years ago. This was of great assistance in the perfecting of stock.

After the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address, the chairman called upon Professor J. H. Grisdale, B. S. A., agriculturist at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

STOCK FEEDING.

Professor Grisdale, in discussing the subject of "Stock Feeding," wished to take his audience back a few hundred years when cattle were all of one kind. Now there were so many distinct breeds that it was hard to realize that they

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$4.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. Virden in bran sacks, in cotton sacks 40c. extra. Send for circular. Nine bulls, 11 to 26 months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-Sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 13 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, and Black Javas. No better stock in Manitoba. 5 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third prize at Poultry Show. Eggs \$2.00.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Manitoba, breeders of Shorthorns. Seven choice bulls from nine to twenty months old, sired by Topsman's Pride (33811).

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Readingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Herford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosehank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosehank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnhank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgrith, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine. Young pigs for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine purebred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

Bees for Sale—For particulars write to C. A. Flower, Birtle, Manitoba.

For Sale—Four Shorthorn Bulls, from 9 to 18 months old. James Cheyne, Oxhow, Assa.

For Sale—Sensational photographs, large size, 11 Donkhobors harnessed to plow, sent on receipt of 25c. silver. P. Furby, Yorkton, Assa.

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Sherry, Souris.

Brome Grass Seed for Sale—I have a quantity of seed for sale at 8 cents per lb., sacks 5 cents. Wm. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 9-12

For Sale—One two-year-old purebred Shorthorn bull. Apply to A. E. Lloyd, P. O. Box 48, Wawanesa, Man. 10-12

For Sale at a snap a 600 pound Cream Separator, as good as new. Answer quickly. Apply Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa. 11-12

Threshermen—We sell an adjustable cylinder wrench, fits any nut, is absolutely the best wrench money can buy. Write for circulars to Phillips & McAdam, Indian Head, Assa.

For Sale—Pedigreed Yorkshire Boar, Oak Lodge Ruddy 5th, two years old. Will sell cheap as giving up farming. H. Anderson, Sidney, Man. 10-12

Ayrshires for Sale—Aged bull; cow by Surprise of Burnside; her calf (male), 10 mos. Full Pedigree on application to E. Hughes, Selkirk, Man. 11-12

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 11-12

Buff Cochon Eggs, \$1.00 per setting of 13, imported stock. Single Comh Brown Leghorns \$1.00 per setting of 13. Murray A. McEae, Elva, Man.

For Sale—Western Rye Grass Seed, large or small quantities, splendid quality, thoroughly cleaned, 4c. per lb., sacks extra. James Strang, Baldur, Man.

Jersey Bull for Sale—Belvoir Artist, grandson of Belvoir Pet, sweepstakes cow, two years Toronto, 4 years old, A.J.C.C., large, sure. W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man. 11

For Sale—English Pointers, registered stock, from best hunting dogs obtainable. Born January 23rd, 1902; just right for fall work. Price reasonable. Write me for particulars. R. D. Kline, Streator, Illinois, U.S.A. 11

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 11-12

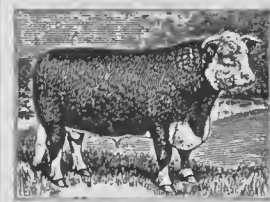
Speltz—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Land for Sale—The west half of section 3, township 8, range 2 west, price per acre \$10. The north-west quarter of section 28, and the west half of the south-west quarter of section 33, in township 9, range 2 west, 240 acres, price \$10 per acre. This is west of Starbuck two and a half miles. Please apply to James Clark, Carman, Man. 11-12

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

Dispersion Sale

OF

HOLSTEINS

On account of being unfavorably situated for handling our herd of Holsteins to the best advantage, we have decided to offer the entire herd for sale. We recently sold all the aged cows. There are now 26 females under 7 years, with the imported bull, Chief Mercedes De Koll, one of the best bred bulls in America and a grand animal individually. Fifteen cows and heifers are in calf to this bull and there are ten of his get. Also two choice bull calves nearly a year old. There are cows and heifers of the different ages good enough to go into any show ring and win.

For prices and terms, which are very reasonable, address—

JAMES GLENNIE,
Longburn, Man.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD OF CLYDESDALES.

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

"Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to.

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

SHORTHORNS

Young bulls, also females, all ages, for sale. Quality and breeding of the very best. Such females as Butterflies, Ahhotburns, Beautys' etc. Write quick. Prices always right.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

OTENAW STOCK FARM
FOR SALE

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Our stock bull, sure and quiet, 3 years old; two young bulls and several choice heifers at very reasonable prices.

A. W. PLAYFAIR, Baldur, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

originated from one common parentage. Such, however, was the case. This was the result of selection and environment. In order to develop an animal to the greatest possible limit, it was necessary to keep him growing without a single check. It had taken generations to make the Shorthorn cattle what they were and the present perfection of this breed was largely due to judicious feeding as well as breeding.

In the Territories stock raising was practised on such a large scale that important details were inevitably neglected. Every animal that is neglected is a direct loss to the rancher and the country. Calves should be brought through the first year in as good shape as possible, both to prevent losses and to establish the flesh-forming habit. The most successful dairyman never allows his stock to get fat, as it was milk, not fat, he wanted. A habit once formed was always formed. Animals should be fed so as to produce the greatest profitable returns in the shortest possible period. Young animals gave the largest returns for food consumed. The old animal utilized practically all the food consumed in maintaining life. The speaker considered that with the use of brome and western rye grass the carrying capacity of the western prairies could be increased from five to ten-fold.

Professor G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and the Agriculture and Fair Associations for the Province of Ontario, was then asked to give an address.

Professor Creelman wished to point out a few mistakes that had been made in Ontario in organization work in the hope that these mistakes might be avoided in the West. In the early days the only agricultural organization in Ontario was the Agriculture and Arts Association. This association had entirely outgrown its usefulness. The act governing the association called for the holding of agricultural meetings, the conducting of experiments and the holding of fall fairs. At first these conditions were complied with to a certain extent, but later on none of them were carried out. The farmers' institute system then was organized, and through this system those interested in agricultural education tried to reach the people by having men who had been successful in their special lines go out among the farmers of the province and tell them the secret of their successes. The system might be termed an itinerant agricultural college. These institutes state where they wish meetings held and the superintendent sets the dates and sends speakers.

The institute had been the means of affording great assistance in the way of improvement of several industries of Ontario and had become so popular among the farmers that last year's membership reached 20,000. All lectures delivered at institute meetings were reported and the best of them were printed in the annual report of the superintendent and sent to all members. Members were also furnished with all reports published by the Ontario Government that would be of assistance to them in their work. He had found that the most successful men were the ones that were always to be found at the institute meetings. It was the poor, shiftless farmers that were hard to reach.

The speaker said they were now trying to arrange all fair dates in such sequence as to allow of expert judges being supplied by the Government, who could attend several shows without unnecessary loss of time or long distance in travelling. Canada had received her first lesson in this work three years ago, when expert judges in the live stock classes were supplied to local western fairs by the Territorial Department of Agriculture. Last year they had tried the system on a limited scale in the Ottawa Valley, where it had been a decided success. They were also introducing the system of having the judges give reasons for their decisions. In some cases exhibitors did not approve of this policy, as they claimed it was detrimental to their interests to have bad points in their animals noticed and spoken about. He thought this difficulty could be overcome to a certain extent by hav-

ing the judge lecture upon animals, all of which were not the property of any one man.

The speaker stated that the live stock associations of Ontario were doing an excellent work. Eight years ago there were only 15 members, while the membership list had now reached 2,500. Special stress was laid on the value of organization and the point was aptly illustrated by the experience of a delegation of Ontario breeders that was sent to interview a high C. P. R. official to try and get lower freight rates on pure-bred stock, at the time when the associations were in their infancy. The delegation was politely told by the official

Annual Meeting of the Territorial Purebred Cattle Breeders.

On the 17th of May the pure-bred cattle breeders gathered in annual meeting in the Alexander hall, Calgary. After the formal adoption of the minutes and the treasurer's report, John A. Turner, of Calgary, delivered the

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

It is my pleasing duty, as retiring president of the Territorial Purebred Cattle Breeders' Association, to congratulate you upon the success of the sec-

obvious that the operations of an association such as this, involving, as they do, financial transactions reaching \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum, must necessarily demand frequent consultations on the part of the members of the executive committee. All the annual general meeting can hope to do is to elect officers capable of transacting the business of the association in a conscientious and economical manner, to give general directions as to the scope of the work the association is to undertake, the responsibility for the details falling upon the shoulders of the committee. The secretary's report has been distributed in printed form, also a statement of the financial transactions during the business year ending the 31st December, 1901, duly audited by the gentlemen appointed for that purpose. A large number of members wish to leave Calgary by the morning train, and I would, therefore, suggest that the reading of the report be dispensed with in order to expedite matters, and that we proceed at once with the routine business before the meeting.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The following is a summary of the report of the year's work, as given by the secretary and managing director, C. W. Peterson:—Reference was first made to the great strides stock breeding had made since the first importation to the West in 1871. From this modest beginning the number of breeders has increased until now west of Lake Superior there are considerably over 500 breeders.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO BREEDERS.

The secretary then referred to the good work done by the Territorial Government in co-operation with the C. P. R., in bringing in single pure bred bulls from any point in Manitoba or Ontario to any point in the Territories at a uniform rate of \$5 per head. Arrangements have now been made to carry female stock at the same favorable rates.

The annual auction sale at Calgary is expected to foster a preference for home raised bulls on the part of ranchmen. Another feature strongly in favor of western bred stock is that they are raised in a manner approaching ranching conditions and thus are free from any pampering. As soon as the local breeder can look forward to a steady sale to the rancher at a cash figure, he will make it his business to cater to this market. The annual auction sale will help this.

There are now in the Territories 206 pure bred cattle breeders, distributed as follows: Alberta 109, Assiniboia 81, Saskatchewan 16. The Department of Agriculture receive numerous enquiries for pure bred stock and have issued a directory of western breeders, in the hope of keeping in the west some of the trade that is going east.

AN AUCTION SALE.

Details are given of the arrangements for the present year's show at Calgary and reference made to the success of last year's show, which was gotten up on short notice. The lessons learned at last auction sale are also pointed out. The most unmistakable lesson that the 1901 sale conveyed to breeders was, that in order to obtain the maximum value for pure bred cattle at an auction sale, the animals must be in good, thrifty condition. It was found that the difference in prices between thin and fat cattle, otherwise of equal merit, would range from \$25 to \$40. It is obvious that until the ranchers are prepared to pay more for merit than for condition, breeders cannot afford to send animals to the sale that do not carry all the flesh they can put on through legitimate feeding. It was also shown that a marked preference was shown for two-year-old bulls. Insufficiently developed and "short" yearlings do not sell so well proportionately. In order to bring these points prominently to the attention of contributors to the present year's sale, a short pamphlet was prepared and extensively distributed amongst breeders, where stress was laid on the necessity for the better conditioning of animals intended for the sale. The Dominion and Territorial Governments gave substantial assistance towards the sale. All cost of transportation, to and from the sale, was defrayed by the Territorial Government, while the Dominion Government paid all other expenses.

In order to add greater interest to the annual auction sale and to conform to the British practice, it was decided to organize a spring pure bred cattle show in connection therewith. The rules adopted by the executive committee were read.

The steps taken to obtain the use of Victoria Park for the sale and show, this year, were explained and the secretary also stated that the stock barns were to be reconstructed according to the recommendations of the association and a new building erected, capable of seating several hundred people, which could be used as a sale ring. A covered sale ring means a great addition to the success of the sale, as it makes it independent of the weather. In view of the erection of such buildings the sale has to be permanently fixed at Calgary. It would be impossible to move it from place to place.

MODEL PRIZE LISTS.

The work done in preparing these model lists was outlined and credit claimed for the association that they were the first in Canada to issue such a list. The Territorial Government are printing and distributing it.

Some Ad-vice

The following letter speaks for itself. An advt. was inserted in the "Want, Sale and Exchange" column of The Nor'-West Farmer at a total cost of \$1.75, and sales were made from it amounting to \$1,200.00.

JAMES C. SIMPSON.

HARVEY C. SIMPSON.

OFFICE OF
SIMPSON BROS.

Published

Virden, Man., May 29th 1902

Mr. West Farmer

Dear Sirs/

Enclosed find \$1.75

*"spelt" ad as per bill. I know
if no better advertising medium than
your paper amongst the farming
class. As a matter of fact you
may be interested in knowing that I
have sold over 2000 bush. of spelt
through its parties who have seen my
ad in your paper. and who mentioned
the fact in contacting me. You are
publishing a first-class farm paper
and deserve every success.*

*Yours truly
H.C. Simpson*

Still They Come

Chas. A. Flower, Mayor of Birtle, Man., writes under date of May 30, 1902: "You need not continue my advt. (Bees for Sale) in 'Want, Sale and Exchange' column of The Nor'-West Farmer after the time expires. I find your paper a good one for advertising in and have had twenty (20) applications through its medium."

The Want, Sale and Exchange Column is always to be found on the page facing this one.

in question that if they would go home and run their farms, he would try his very best to run the C. P. R. There was, however, a decided change in the attitude of the company when the same delegates returned in a short time, backed by a large and influential association. It was found good policy to grant these men what they asked, and it did not take the officials of the C. P. R. company long to come to a decision on the point.

Before the meeting broke up a few remarks on the subject of the judging of live stock were made by J. R. Anderson, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, who spent the week at Calgary taking in the show, sale and other events.

and annual auction sale, which terminated to-day. There can be no doubt but that the sale was a success from every point of view. Sixty-four bulls, cows and heifers were put up at the 1901 auction sale, and although the breeders were satisfied with the result, the buyers got the best end of the bargain. This year a more equal division of profits resulted. There were some 225 to 230 entries, and while I am not in a position to communicate to you the exact result, I have every reason to believe that the average per head of this year's sale will be at least between \$5 and \$10 per head higher than last year.

During the year several executive committee meetings have been held and much useful work accomplished. It is

REPRESENTATION ON FAIR BOARDS.

A resolution was passed at last year's annual meeting inviting Territorial agricultural societies throughout the country to provide for the representation of this association on their boards of directors. I accordingly suggested to these societies that such a representative should be given a place on their boards purely in an advisory capacity. I have received favorable replies from the following societies: Stirling (Saltcoats), Regina, Inter-Western Pacific Exhibition Company (Calgary), Innisfail, Lethbridge, Strathcona, Southeast Assiniboia (Carleton Place), Maple Creek, Pincher Creek and Lacombe.

A useful work can undoubtedly be done by the right class of men in assisting local agricultural societies with the preparation of their prize lists and the equitable allotment of any money available for prizes. I would recommend that the necessary appointments be made.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF STOCK CARS.

At the executive meeting held in November last a resolution was passed urging upon the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities the advisability of cleaning and disinfecting all stock cars after use. As soon as practicable I placed myself in communication with the Dominion Department of Agriculture with a view to ascertaining what the obligations of transportation companies were in this respect. I found that under The Animals Contagious and Infectious Diseases Act the Governor-General-in-Council has power to make and enforce regulations respecting such matters and, after obtaining a copy of these regulations, found that under Section 4 thereof railway companies are required to clean and disinfect every stock car before it is again used for the transportation of live stock. I then transmitted the complaint of the association to J. W. Leonard, General Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who informed me that rigid instructions on this subject are in effect and that his company is not receiving any complaints, but will be pleased to take the matter up if specific cases could be pointed out. I would particularly urge all members of the association, to whose notice such cases come, to notify me at once of the date, point of shipment and car number.

A further result of the resolution was that the Department sent the Dominion Live Stock Yards and Car Inspector on a tour through the West, which resulted in considerable improvements being ordered in some of the stock yards.

The membership of the association for the past year was 54; this has already been doubled this year and the association may confidently look forward to the most loyal support of all breeders of pure bred cattle in the Territories. The work that has been taken up has been of so practical and beneficial a nature that it could not help but appeal to all interested parties.

The question of adopting certain amendments to the constitution was then taken up. The provision for five general directors was repealed. The proposal to provide for the affiliation of Territorial agricultural societies provoked considerable discussion. It was finally decided to admit such societies, upon payment of the usual membership fee, to be represented at the annual meeting of the association by the secretary, the president or the vice-president of each society in the order named.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the following gentlemen being selected:—

President—John A. Turner, Calgary.
First Vice-President—P. Talbot, Lacombe.

Second Vice-President—D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. W. Peterson, Regina.

Breed Directors—Shorthorns, F. A. Mead, Pincher Creek; Herefords, A. B. McDonald; New Oxley; Polled Angus, R. S. Lake, Grenfell; Galloways, E. D. Adams, Calgary; Dairy Breeds, J. C. Pope, Regina.

Auditors—P. Talbot, Lacombe, D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake.

Honorary member of the Association—The secretary of the Manitoba Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association.

After the election of officers, a resolution was introduced urging upon the Dominion government the advisability of going actively into the business of exporting and marketing Canadian live stock in Great Britain. It was argued that a precedent apparently existed in the case of government creameries. This branch of work had been efficiently handled by the Dominion government, and the mover did not think that a valid reason existed why the shipment and sale of live stock could not be quite as successfully administered. A keen and intelligent discussion arose on this resolution, which was finally withdrawn in favor of a motion requesting the Dominion Department of Agriculture to



At Brandon, Manitoba

Can be found a
collection of

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Superior to anything ever
offered in Manitoba.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

Has recently sent up a wonderfully choice lot combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Beaubien House, will show the stock and give all information. Apply early, as the demand for first-class horses is strong.

Bargains in Stallions

Comprising winners at the International Live Stock Show, Chicago, 1901, also in Scotland. All must be sold to clean out. Intending purchasers should not miss this chance of purchasing first-class individuals of the very best breeding at reasonable prices. For all particulars address

J. A. S. MacMILLAN,

P. O. Box 483

BRANDON, MAN.

The Imported CLYDESDALE STALLION ALICK'S PRIDE

10197 (10669)

will stand for service at

THOS. HARDIES' STABLES,
9th Street,

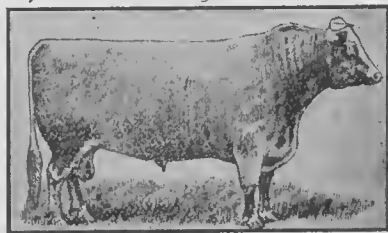
BRANDON, MAN.

throughout the season.

Alick's Pride is a 4-year-old, of excellent bone, ample size and wonderfully good hock action. He weighs 1,900 lbs. and is half brother to Prince of Clay, the Cawdor Cup champion. Alick's Pride holds the Kinross Society's \$500 premium, spring of 1901. His sire, Prince Alexander (8899) sold for \$6,000 as a yearling, and won first prize and championship over all ages same year at the Highland Society Show. He is by Prince of Wales.

JOHN GALBRAITH, Manager and Proprietor. Brandon, Man.

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM, Crystal City, Man.



Lakeside Shorthorns

FOR SALE.

Three young bulls, 11 to 14 months. Quality and prices right. Apply to

R. McLENNAN,
Holmfild, Man.

FARMS AND STOCK

10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

TERMS EASY.

H. R. KEYES. Keyes, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Bar-rister" (imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for May breeding. Barred P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

I have imported from Ontario, Prince Patrick (8933) and nine pure-bred fillies all ages up to four. Two yearling entires and four maies and fillies for sale. Exceedingly choice lot. Thirty-four choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers from Calhoun at reasonable price

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa. SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.

LIVE STOCK EAR LABELS Prices reduced. Send for a circular in order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS A. & J. CHADBURN, Ralphton, Man.

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man.
Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

cause certain inquiries to be made into cattle transportation rates, stock yard and car facilities between western points in Canada and the United States and the seaboard, in order that intelligent comparisons might be made and the proper remedies suggested and applied, if it were found that Canadian stockmen were being unfairly dealt with.

Annual Meeting of Territorial Horse Breeders' Association.

The annual general meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association at Calgary, which had been advertised for the 16th of May, had to be postponed until the 17th, as the meeting of the Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association, which took place immediately after the auction sale of pure-bred live stock, monopolized the whole day. The meeting was undoubtedly the most representative one in the history of the association, delegates from nearly every agricultural society in the Territories being present, in addition to a large number of regular members.

After calling the meeting to order, the retiring president, W. R. Stewart, of Meadow Creek, referred to the valuable work the association had done in connection with the Imperial Remount Commission that visited the country last year through the efforts of the association, for the purpose of obtaining army remounts for the South African campaign. Mr. Stewart strongly urged upon every breeder in the Territories to handle and break all horses of marketable age. The market conditions had never been better than they were at the present time, and it behooved breeders to profit by these favorable conditions. Buyers would not handle unbroken and ill-conditioned horses, and the sooner Western breeders realized that fact the better.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The following is a summary of the report presented by the secretary and managing director:—

MARKET CONDITIONS.

The following statement shows the exports and imports of the Territories during the past year, with a balance of trade against us of 1,122 head.

| Exports— | Head. |
|--|-------|
| To British Columbia | 297 |
| To Manitoba and Ontario (including remounts) | 4,405 |
| Total | 4,702 |
| Imports— | Head. |
| From Ontario | 1,391 |
| From United States | 4,073 |
| Total | 5,464 |
| Import over export | 1,122 |

A conservative estimate of the number of horses now in the country would be—90,000 in Alberta, 45,000 in Assiniboia and 15,000 in Saskatchewan, or a total of 150,000. The bulk of these are, of course, work animals.

One of the most interesting developments of the horse business of the American continent is the fact that the value of certain classes, or rather all recognized classes, of horses is to-day higher than ever they were, while the demand for the nondescript horse or the misfit is quite as limited as it was during almost any year of the period of depression between 1893 and 1897. Much has been said about the tendency of modern inventions to seriously limit the demand for horses. The effect of the introduction of electric motive power, the bicycle, automobile and other artificial means of conveyance, has not, however, been to lower the value of the high grade of horses, but to displace an enormous number of horses hitherto required in connection with tramway and other services, which immediately closed the principal outlet for the misfit from other and more valuable classes. This economic change has been particularly hard on the western range, where the number of misfits is, of course, proportionately greater than in districts where horses are raised under farming conditions and accorded individual attention.

An excellent market exists in the Province of Manitoba for heavy ranch horses fit to do farm work, and this market, as well as that of the farming districts of Northern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern Assiniboia, is bound to improve as years go by. In order to properly appreciate the position of the horse breeder of the West in respect to markets, it is almost necessary to take into account the demand and supply of the Province of Manitoba as well as the Territories. We find that the total number of horses imported into Manitoba and the Territories during the past year was 7,223 from the United States, and 3,773 head from Eastern Canada, making a total import of 10,996 head, against a total export from Manitoba and the Territories of only 297 head to the Province of British Columbia, the remounts for South Africa and a number of Indian ponies which were moved from the Territories to Eastern

Canadian points. It would appear that Territorial breeders can scarcely do better than devote more attention towards catering to the requirements of the farming districts of the Territories and the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, which are practically confined wholly to horses of the heavy draught type.

IMPORTATION OF INFERIOR HORSES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the importation of horses into Manitoba and the Territories from the United States during 1901, and the valuation under which these animals were entered:—

| Port of Entry. | Number Imported. | Value. | Av. value per horse. |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|
| Brandon | 1006 | \$59,947 | \$59.59 |
| Calgary | 1207 | 41,675 | 32.89 |
| Lethbridge | 2806 | 60,902 | 21.71 |
| Winnipeg | 2144 | 67,749 | 31.60 |
| Manitoba and the Territories | 7223 | 230,273 | 31.88 |

At the last annual meeting of the association a resolution was passed urging upon the Dominion Government to fix the sum of \$50 as a minimum valuation upon horses entering Canada from the United States. The matter was duly brought before the Dominion authorities, and was discussed in the House of Commons. The Dominion Horse Breeders' Association sent a deputation to Ottawa, but no action has been taken by the Government. The imposition of a minimum valuation is not to secure the benefits of a protective tariff, but purely as a protection against the importation of inferior stock which must inevitably lower the standard of horses in this country. This deputation suggested \$100 as the minimum valuation for horses entering Canada. Western breeders have a grievance here and renewed effort should be made to secure better terms.

HORSES AS SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

There has been a lot of horses brought into the West as settlers' effects, only to be sold upon arrival. The customs authorities have been instructed to allow free entry of 15 head for 160 acres. This is all right for

founded. It was generally admitted that \$85 was a reasonable, even liberal, price for cobs, and it was only through direct dealing between the remount officer and the breeder, facilitated by the action of this association, that this figure was offered. In Montana, where contractors shipped in and dealt with the breeder, only \$40 to \$45 was paid the latter, the balance, less expenses, went into the pocket of the middleman. \$100 for cavalry and artillery horses, although not by any means a high figure, appeared to be satisfactory to most sellers.

Breeders throughout the Territories will doubtless be pleased to learn that as a result of the negotiations which have been carried on between Colonel Dent, the War Office and this association, it has been decided to authorize Colonel Dent again to proceed to the Territories at an early date for the purpose of purchasing horses. The following dates have been submitted for his approval and accepted:—

Calgary, 2nd, 3rd and 4th of June; Macleod, 6th and 7th; Pincher Creek, 9th; High River, 11th, and Cochrane, 13th. After that Colonel Dent proceeds to British Columbia and on his return trip will visit Maple Creek.

REMOUNT PURCHASING DEPOT.

A resolution was passed at the last annual meeting of the association to the effect that it was desirable the Dominion Government should establish in the West one or more permanent purchasing depots for horses suitable for army remounts and that these depots should be open for the purchase of horses all the year round. The matter was duly brought to the attention of the Dominion authorities and, while no assurance can be given to the effect that an establishment of that kind will be provided, there seems at least to be no reasonable doubt that some effective scheme, having in view permanent arrangements respecting purchasing of remounts in the West, will be worked out at an early date.



GROUP OF SHORTHORNS SOLD AT ASSOCIATION SALE, CALGARY, ALTA., MAY, 1902.

bona fide settlers, but the trouble is that the men who follow the business are not bona fide settlers and their other "effects" are only a saddle and camping outfit. The law provides that these animals shall not be sold for two years. If horses entered as "settlers' effects" could be branded in some way by the customs authorities and a permit to sell issued only after a period of two years had expired, this traffic might be curtailed somewhat.

IMPROVEMENT OF NATIVE PONIES.

A resolution was passed at the last annual meeting of the association requesting the Dominion Government to have all Indian cayuse stallions running at large on or off any Indian reserve castrated upon the order of the agent, and thus prevent the damage and injury that is now being inflicted upon the settlers who are raising high-class horses in the vicinity of Indian reserves, and also that the Indians be furnished with suitable stallions to enable them to improve the native breed of horses. The matter was duly brought to the attention of the Indian Department, and I am pleased to state that steps are now being taken with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the association.

REMOUNT PURCHASES.

Considerable space is devoted to an account of the visit of Colonel Dent to the West to purchase remount horses. No pains were spared to make his visit known and to get out horses for inspection. The prices paid were \$85 for cobs and \$100 for cavalry and artillery horses.

Some little disappointment was frequently noticeable where a large number of horses were rejected. Probably not more than 2,500 horses of eligible ages and color were examined all told, out of which about 35 per cent. were purchased. According to "The Scottish Farmer," seventy useful horses were shown at Keith, Banffshire, out of which only seven were accepted! We certainly fared better in the Territories.

Some objections were also raised to the prices paid, which did not appear to be well

Standard-breds, Dr. Creamer, South Qu'Appelle, Assa.; Coach Breeds, R. G. Robinson, Calgary, Alta.; and Percherons, George Lane, Calgary, Alta.

Captain D'Eyncourt and D. H. Andrews were appointed auditors and the secretary of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association elected an honorary member of the Territorial association.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for favorable passenger and freight rates obtained in connection with the meetings and stallion show, and to Mr. Miles, travelling freight agent of the C. P. R., and the freight agent and staff at Calgary for valuable services rendered to the association. Votes of thanks were also accorded to F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, Ottawa; Robert Miller, the judge at the stallion show, and Professors Day, Grisdale and Creelman.

A STALLION LICENSE FEE.

A resolution was then brought before the meeting respecting the imposition of license fees upon owners of grade stallions travelling or standing for public service for profit or gain. Messrs. J. A. Turner, J. J. McHugh, Dr. Creamer, J. R. Thompson and others spoke in favor of the proposal, and it was finally decided, upon the motion of Dr. Creamer, seconded by Mr. Thorburn, to ask the Territorial Commissioner of Agriculture to make provision for the imposition of a license fee of \$100.

ENTIRE COLTS AT LARGE.

Mr. McHugh brought to the attention

Reference was then made to the spring stallion show and the arrangements made for it.

HORSES KILLED ON THE RAILWAYS.

This is a question that is becoming of importance and should be taken up and similar terms obtained to what is granted for cattle killed on the tracks.

The membership for the year was 121, showing the association to be in a flourishing condition.

After the formal business of the meeting had been disposed of, certain amendments to the constitution were proposed, and, after some discussion, it was decided to confine the board of directors to the officers and breed directors. Agricultural societies were admitted to membership upon the payment of the usual membership fee and can now be legally represented at all meetings of the association by the secretary, president or vice-president of such societies, in the order named.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and the following is the result:—

President—W. R. Stewart, Meadow Creek, Alta.

First Vice-President—D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.

Second Vice-President—John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta.

Breed Directors—Clydes, G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.; Shires, David Thorburn, Davisburg, Alta.; Hackneys, John R. Thompson, Calgary, Alta.; Thoroughbreds, E. J. Swann, Dewdney, Alta.;

of the meeting the fact that many horse ranchers allow 2-year-old entire colts to run at large, and that it is desirable a fine should be provided for cases of that sort. After a full discussion a resolution was carried urging upon the Territorial Government to impose a fine of \$25 on owners of stallions running at large a full year of age previous to the 1st of October.

TO CASTRATE PONY STALLIONS.

It was also decided to petition the government to have the Entire Animals Ordinance amended, so as to include the provisions of the British Columbia Wild Horse Act, which provides for the issue of licenses authorizing licensees to destroy or castrate any unbranded Indian pony stallion running at large off an Indian reserve.

COLONEL DENT COMING.

The secretary announced that Colonel Dent had signified his intention of coming to the West this year again for the purpose of purchasing military remounts. Upon the motion of Captain D'Eyncourt, seconded by J. J. McHugh, it was decided to leave all arrangements in connection with Colonel Dent's visit in the hands of the newly-elected Executive Committee. At a subsequent meeting of this committee the following gentlemen were nominated to assist Col. Dent: Calgary, J. R. Thompson; High River and Cochrane, E. J. Swann; Macleod and Pincher Creek, W. R. Stewart; Maple Creek, A. J. Douglas.

Territorial Sheep Breeders Organize.

A meeting of the Territorial sheep breeders for the purpose of forming an association, having for its objects the improvement of sheep in the Northwest Territories and guarding the interests of sheep breeders generally, was held under the auspices of the Territorial Department of Agriculture, at Calgary, on the 17th of May. C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, stated in a short address the reasons which led to calling the meeting. Territorial horse breeders and pure-bred cattle breeders had organized a few years ago in the manner proposed, and there could be no reasonable doubt that these organizations had accomplished a most excellent and useful work. As far as the speaker could see, there was much more to be done for the sheep breeders than for the horse or cattle breeders, and it would be in the interest of everybody concerned that an organization should be formed. Quite apart from the general principle of organization (conceded to be sound in every important business, trade or profession) there were particular reasons why sheep breeders should be banded together for the purpose of mutual protection with a view to the improvement of market conditions, particularly for wool.

Several of those present expressed themselves as fully in accord with the statements made by Mr. Peterson, and, upon the motion of T. J. Cascadden, of Fort Saskatchewan, it was resolved that an association should be formed to be called "The Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association," and that the membership fee should be fixed at \$1 per annum. The newly-formed association then proceeded to consider a constitution and by-laws, and it was decided to accept those of the Territorial Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association as amended at the recent annual meeting. Certain changes were made to suit the different conditions, the breed directors were struck off and five general directors substituted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President — D. H. Andrews, Crane Lake, Assa.

First Vice-President — G. W. Quick, Maple Creek, Assa.

Second Vice-President — John A. Turner, Calgary.

Directors — Messrs. McCaig, Lethbridge; J. R. Thompson, Calgary; D. McKercher, Medicine Hat; J. A. Grant, Medicine Hat, and T. J. Cascadden, of Fort Saskatchewan.

The secretary of the Manitoba Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association was elected an honorary member.

At a subsequent meeting of directors, C. W. Peterson, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, was appointed secretary, and it was decided that the next meeting of directors was to be held during the last week in June at Medicine Hat.

The question of lower transportation rates for pure-bred ewes was brought up at the meeting, and, upon the motion of J. R. Thompson, seconded by G. W. Quick, the Territorial Government was requested to include pure-bred ewes in the arrangement for low transportation rates for pure-bred rams, which it was understood is now under consideration. In speaking to the motion, Mr. Thompson pointed out that Ontario-bred rams lacked the most essential qualifications for successful ranging, namely, constitution, and it was of the greatest possible importance to encourage the raising of pure-bred rams in the Territories, where they could be reared under the same conditions they would be required to face when put to actual use.

After a vote of thanks to Mr. Peterson and the Territorial Department of Agriculture for taking the initiative in organizing the sheep breeders of the Territories, the meeting adjourned.

"Amber" Plug Smoking Tobacco is winning on its merits.

"Have you tried it?"

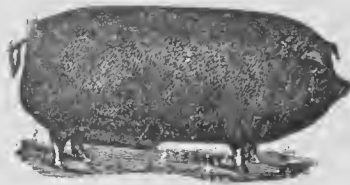
Save the tags; they are valuable.

(Advt.)

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THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

A number of fine sows now suckling litters, of as promising youngsters as can be found on this continent. Sows due to farrow every month. I have also a few fall boars nearly fit for service, at reasonable prices. Unrelated pairs and trios supplied. Place your orders now. Address

J. A. MCGILL,
Neepawa, Man.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ontario

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Cows and Heifers

Home-Bred Cows and Heifers

Imported Bulls and Bull Calves

Home-Bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

Catalogues on application.

Choice SHORTHORNS



I have ten choice young Bulls, a good part of them coming two years old, including the first prize bull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (Imp.). Also cows and heifers in calf to Banks o' Don (Imp.).

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

T. M. CAMPBELL, Manager,
Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality.
TULLY ELDER, Proprietor,
Glen Souris Farm, BRANDON, MAN.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topsman's Duke and imported Nohleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nohleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



BULLS BULLS

We have for sale six Shorthorn bulls including Robbie O'Day—22672—in the pink of breeding condition, active and sure as a year old. As a getter of show stock with plenty of substance and quality he has no superior.

YORKSHIRE PIGS both sex.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Also a quantity of

RYE GRASS SEED

ANDREW GRAHAM, - Pomeroy, Man.
Roland, C.N.R., and Carman, C.P.R.

Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to

JOHN S. ROBSON,
Manitou, Man.



DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

3 yearling bulls and 5 bull calves.

Young Yorkshire and Tamworth

pigs, both sexes ready for shipment now. Prices reasonable.

Enquiries promptly answered.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

66 Years Without Change.

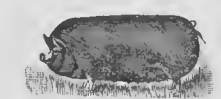
We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

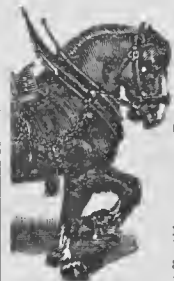
THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.

Write for prices or call and see them.



JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.



D. McBETH

OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man.

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, all ages, for Sale

Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
BRANDON, MAN.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.). Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshire sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,

Oak Grove Farm, LONGBURN, MAN



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States.

SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders Filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 499 Main St., Winnipeg.

WALTER JAMES ROSSER, MAN.

Breeder of

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

Generally have something on hand to sell.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

The largest flock of

LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

HOLSTEINS YORKSHIRES, BERKSHIRES

See my stock at Winnipeg, Brandon and other leading fairs.

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE



Bull and heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deleau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.

JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.O., MAN

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young bulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

ZENOLEUM

Is the most efficient parasite destroyer on the market. It kills ticks, lice, and all kinds of vermin on sheep, cattle, horses, pigs and poultry. It is absolutely non-poisonous, and always dependable. As a disinfectant it has no equal.

I quart cans75
Half gallon cans \$1.25
1 gallon cans 2.00

The F. O. MABER Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

The Auction Sale.

In last issue we had only the opportunity of making a short comment on the success of the auction sale before the forms closed, but now we give in full the list of animals sold, the price they brought along with the name of the seller and buyer. We are quite within the mark when we say that it was the most successful auction sale of this kind ever held in Canada, being in many respects ahead of those held at Guelph and Ottawa. The attendance of breeders, ranchers and others was large, there being about 700 people on the grounds continuously, though it rained a good deal during both days of the sale. The sale was held in the new horse stable erected on the ground, but the inside fittings not being put in it made an excellent place where the stock could be sold under cover. Seats were arranged along the sides and as the animals were walked up and down every one could see and be comfortable. The interest was keen throughout, those present showing that they were there for business and not as a pastime, as we have noticed somewhat in the East.

The Pure-bred Cattle Breeders' Association should feel very proud of their successful sale and make every effort to excel it at next year's sale.

The following is a list of the prices made at the sale, along with the name of the sellers and buyers:—

ABERDEEN ANGUS—BULLS.

| Animal's Name. | Price. | Seller. | Buyer. |
|------------------------|--------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| King of the West | \$ 40 | H. A. Day, Lacombe. | W. Johnston, Rcd Deer. |
| Milton 2nd | 105 | " | J. A. Markel, Gleichen. |

COWS.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Greenhank Nellie | 45 | H. A. Day, Lacombe. | H. W. Metcalf, Lacombe. |
| Hillshurg Alice | 80 | " | C. Schultz, Calgary. |
| Ayah 4th | 75 | " | " |
| Lacombe Queen | 52 | " | H. W. Metcalf. |
| Lacombe Belle | 45 | " | " |
| Hillshurg Annie | 105 | " | C. Elliot, Strathcona. |
| Jessie | 95 | " | " |
| Julia | 58 | " | B. Tereau, Wetaskiwin. |
| Ayah 5th | 80 | " | H. D. Buchanan, Cotton. |
| Lacombe Daisy | 50 | " | H. W. Metcalf. (wood. |

AYRSHIRES—BULLS.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Hero of Hatton | \$ 54 | C. W. Peterson, Calgary. | C. Schultz, Calgary. |
| Hatton | 60 | J. C. Pope, Regina. | A. J. P. Warlow, Priddis. |

COWS.

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|
| Lady Lochmunnock | \$ 40 | C. W. Peterson. | C. Schultz. |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|-------------|

HEREFORD—BULLS.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Banner of Red Deer | \$105 | Mossom, Boyd Co., | H. Westrop, Pekisko. |
| Frank of Red Deer | 100 | Prince Albert. | C. Schultz, Calgary. |
| Truck of Red Deer | 135 | " | E. Wyndham, Gleichen. |
| Growler of Red Deer | 130 | " | J. H. Brown, Pekisko. |
| Greed of Red Deer | 105 | " | H. B. Alexander, Nanton. |
| Bungler of Red Deer | 135 | " | E. Wyndham. |
| Whitewash of Red Deer | 90 | " | C. Schultz. |
| Traffic of Red Deer | 95 | " | R. J. Baldock, Cochrane. |
| Granite of Red Deer | 125 | " | E. Barnett, Lacombe. |
| Bombastic of Red Deer | 65 | " | A. McIntosh, DeWinton. |
| Blatant of Red Deer | 60 | " | W. V. Mencke, DeWinton. |
| Moloch of Red Deer | 110 | " | J. C. Gross, Lacombe. |
| Beamish of Red Deer | 55 | " | J. H. Brown, Pekisko. |
| Cadet of Red Deer | 50 | " | W. B. Thom, High River. |

SHORTHORNS—BULLS.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Villago Chief | \$135 | J. M. Andrews, | C. Schultz, Calgary. |
| Royal Scott | 100 | Davisburg. | W. R. Hull, Calgary. |
| Wild Eye | 125 | " | J. H. Spencer, Med. Hat. |
| Cecil's Hero | 145 | J. & E. Boiton, | Okotoks W. Tanner, Maple Creek. |
| Major Mutrie | 100 | " | A. M. Campbell, Calgary. |
| Prince Victor | 125 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Lord Cecil | 125 | " | " |
| Gib's Fancy | 80 | " | E. Barnett, Lacombe. |
| Alberta Bob | 60 | " | C. Schultz. |
| Boh Slick | 100 | " | Pat. Currey, Calgary. |
| Ranger | 50 | " | A. B. McDonald, New Ox. |
| Brandy | 75 | Can. Land & Ranch Co., | W. R. Hull. (ley |
| Sandon | 90 | Crane Lake. | G. H. Hadwin, Ashcroft, BC |
| Plntail | 80 | " | H. Green, Calgary. |
| Port Wine | 55 | " | G. H. Livingston, |
| Black Cook | 70 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Justice | 115 | " | W. J. Hyde, Crowfoot. |
| Red Deer | 125 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Confessor | 80 | " | " |
| Wild Strawberry | 120 | " | S. Pardoe, Pine Lake. |
| Firebrand | 125 | " | D. Herald, Medicine Hat |
| Allspice | 105 | " | " |
| Red King | 85 | " | R. Winn, Knee Hill. |
| Garnet | 110 | " | D. Herald. |
| Seymour | 110 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Economy | 105 | " | A. E. Cross, Calgary. |
| Imperial Policy | 95 | " | J. H. Brown, Pekisko. |
| Loyalty | 115 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Storm King | 100 | " | W. T. Wyndham, Pine Lk. |
| Hartford | 125 | " | A. E. Cross. |
| Soda | 80 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Theo | 130 | Geo. Douglas, Priddis. | F. H. Cullen, Calgary. |
| Grissold Hero | 105 | S. R. English, Strathcona. | S. McKay, Calgary. |
| Manitoba Prince | 75 | " | A. B. McDonald. |
| Earl Minto | 135 | HFFlewellling, Lacombe | W. R. Hull. |
| Pointer | 145 | Wm. Fall, Broadview. | " |
| Captain Blucher | 215 | G. Geary, Innisfail. | C. B. Phillips, Asker. |
| Excalibur | 45 | Jas. Hargrave, Walsh. | B. P. Alfrod, Pine Lake. |
| Sir Galahad | 75 | " | J. Dishury, Gleichen. |
| Sir Lancelot | 60 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| King Arthur | 95 | " | Thos Watt, Whitford. |
| Sir Redivere | 50 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Crimson Frame | 55 | Jones & Sons, Yellow | " |
| Interior | 80 | Grass. | " |
| Diamond Fame | 60 | " | A. Caseley, Calgary. |
| Nohiemian | 75 | " | J. R. Craig, Meadow Ck. |
| Morgan Duke | 110 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Emilio Castelar | 90 | " | B. Tereau, Wetaskiwin. |
| Gray Eagle | 75 | Thos. Laycock, Calgary. | J. G. Edgar, Calgary. |
| Dick Stanley | 65 | Laidman Bros., | A. Caseley, Calgary. |
| Bill Stanley | 85 | Lacombe. | W. Wilson, Wetaskiwin. |
| Charles Stanley | 75 | " | S. V. Brown, Millarville. |
| Bob Stanley | 80 | " | D. McKenzie, Calgary. |
| Prairie Emperor | 80 | " | G. Sparks, Gleichen. |
| Jerry Gee | 115 | J. F. Long, Calgary. | J. A. Kirkpatrick, Calgary. |
| Our Boh | 95 | " | John Meehan, Grierston. |
| Livingstone | 150 | Mead Bros., Livingston | J. B. Bright, Macleod. |
| Mayflower's Choice | 155 | " | H. Rskies, Pine Lake. |
| Gladstone's Choice | 255 | " | J. A. M'Pherson, Sp'ceG've |
| (1st yearling hest Alberta bred hui). | | | |
| Duke of York | 165 | " | T. Daly, Strathcona. |
| Fairmount Prince | 100 | " | D. Herald, Med. Hat. |
| Roan Kelso | 160 | " | A. S. Rosenroll, Wetask'n. |
| Frank Oliver | 45 | J. McPherson, Calgary. | W. R. Hull. |
| Tom Bruce | 95 | " | S. Scarlett, Innisfail. |
| Charles Temple | 55 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Jim Bruce | 56 | " | " |
| Bennett | 85 | " | E. Barnett, Lacombe. |
| Saskatchewan Hero | 105 | J. A. McPherson, Sp. G've | W. H. Janes, Gleichen. |
| Baron of Birchwood | 125 | J. McFarlane, Lacombe | A. Cook, Carstairs. |

| Animal's Name. | Price. | Seller. | Buyer. |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Duke of Wetaskiwin | 45 | C. B. Phillips & Sons, | S. B. Talbot, Wetaskiwin. |
| Ornament | 115 | Asker. | W. R. Hull. |
| Earl of Asker | 45 | " | J. H. Jamieson, Lacombe. |
| Ambush | 50 | " | S. B. Talbot, Wetaskiwin. |
| Battle Lake Lad | 60 | " | " |
| Scottish Prince | 105 | C. W. Peterson, Calgary | J. A. Markle, Gleichen. |
| Roan Duke | 85 | " | J. H. Brown, Pekisko. |
| Baltimore Hero | 100 | " | J. A. Markle. |
| Balsam Hero | 110 | " | D. Herald, Med. Hat. |
| Scotch Wizard | 80 | S. W. Paisley, Lacombe | G. H. Moss, Calgary. |
| Pine Lake Peter | 100 | H. Raikes, Pine Lake. | " |
| Gray Eagle | 60 | Jos. Robinson, Calgary. | T. Riley & Sons, Calgary. |
| Sheep Creek Hero | 90 | J. Ramsay, Priddis. | J. A. McPherson. |
| Trout Creek Hero | 290 | " | Roht. Page, Pine Lake. |
| Trout Creek Hero 4th | 115 | " | J. A. Kirkpatrick. |
| Trout Creek Hero 5th | 75 | " | J. M. Telfer, Gleichen. |
| Thickset | 125 | " | D. B. Wilson, Edmonton. |
| Agitator | 100 | J. & W. Sharpe, Lacombe. | C. Schack, High River. |
| Admonitor | 135 | " | S. Hooper, Medicine Hat. |
| Abbot | 85 | " | B. P. Alfrod, Pine Lake. |
| Abolitionist | 67 | " | H. Roiston, Calgary. |
| Absconder | 100 | " | A. H. Eckford, High R. |
| Agriculturist | 105 | " | Wm. Hyde, Gleichen. |
| Animator | 90 | " | Robertson & Gallenna, |
| Ellis of King's Lynn | 55 | T. A. Skilliter, Grenfell | W. R. Hull, Calgary. |
| Endymion of King's Lynn | 100 | " | L. McKinnon, Langdon. |
| Echo of King's Lynn | 65 | " | C. R. Brown, Calgary. |
| Epens of King's Lynn | 60 | " | T. Watt, Whitford. |
| Statesman Chief | 135 | C. Shattuck, Davisburg | " |
| Star of the Rockies | 100 | John Sutor, Gladys. | G. S. Pardoe, Pine Lake. |
| Duke of Kelly's | 95 | G. P. Smith, Okotoks. | R. J. Scott, Calgary. |
| Burnbrae | 95 | H. J. Scott, Innisfail. | Jas. Wilson, Macleod. |
| Baron Bruce | 260 | P. Talbot & Sons, | J. & E. Boulton, Okotoks. |
| (1st 2-year-old, best bull shown). | | Lacombe. | " |
| Beited Prince | 140 | " | S. Hooper, Med. Hat. |
| Avonmoor | 135 | " | C. Oldenburg, Claresholm. |
| Secret | 155 | " | W. J. Hyde, Gleichen. |
| Despot | 195 | " | H. Raikes, Pine Lake. |
| Sir Donald | 135 | " | J. Andrews, Davisburg. |
| Golden Drop | 130 | Thos. Talbot, Lacombe. | C. Shattuck, Davisburg. |
| Red Ranger | 180 | Henry Talbot, | W. G. Douglas, Lacombe. |
| Oliver | 115 | " | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Blucher | 110 | " | Sld. Hooper. |
| North Star | 135 | " | M. Franklin, Langdon. |
| Tupper | 75 | T. Thomson, Gladys. | C. R. Brown, Calgary. |
| Sturgeon Chief | 115 | D. B. Wilson, Edmonton | " |
| Leopold | 80 | E. Walnes, Springbank | T. Jackson, Calgary. |
| Norman | 105 | " | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Silas | 105 | " | B. P. Alfrod, Pine Lake. |
| Felix | 85 | " | W. R. Hall. |
| Baden Powell | 110 | J. L. Walters, Lacombe | Geo. Sparks, Gleichen. |
| Duke of Fife | 150 | " | Chas. Oldenburg. |
| Colonel Pilcher | 135 | " | W. Moss, Shepard. |
| Minto | 210 | John Beggs, Arcola. | F. Hamilton, Innisfail |
| (Best Assiniboia hrcd bull). | | | |
| Prince of Arcoia | 80 | " | T. Douglas, Pine Creek. |
| Erin Chief | 95 | Thos. Nash, Gladys. | R. N. Wilson, Macleod. |
| Vindex | 75 | H. Mitchell, Duck Lake | Alex. Martin, Cochrane. |
| Rodger | 75 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Saskatoon 1st | 40 | Jcs. Caswell, Saskatoon | W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane. |
| Saskatoon 3rd | 60 | " | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Saskatoon 5th | 40 | " | A. S. McKay, Calgary. |
| Monerchief | 95 | R. T. M'Bratney, Calgary | G. H. Hadwin. |
| T. O. Davis 2nd | 95 | J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon | A. E. McDonald. (Bank. |
| Chamberlain | 70 | " | S. E. Beveridge, Spring |
| British Sovereign | 90 | " | A. Sparrow, Calgary. |
| Duke of York | 100 | " | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Sir John | 90 | J. D. Caswell, Rosthern | " |
| Rover | 85 | H. A. Day, Lacombe. | A. B. McDonald. |
| Wanderer | 90 | " | J. D. Patterson, Priddis. |
| Jubilee Joe | 125 | T. Douglas, Do Winton | A. B. McDonald. |
| Haddo Chief | 55 | J. S. Henry, Calgary. | " |
| Treasure | 55 | Laidman Bros., Lacombe | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Baden Powell | 115 | " | R. J. Baldock, Cochrane. |
| Garafraxa Chief | 120 | Hillvard Mitchell. | W. R. Hull. |
| Knight of Orange | 265 | Samson & McNaghten. | D. Dunn, Lacombe. |
| Robin's Heir | 120 | R. Pratt De Winton. | J. McKinnon, Millarville. |
| Sandy | 70 | J. R'doch Morningside | W. D. Kerfoot, Cochrane. |
| Dick | 90 | " | G. H. Hadwin. |
| Rover | 100 | " | " |

SHORTHORN COWS.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cora Mary | 65 | J. & E. Bolton, Okotoks | E. Walnes, Springbank. |
| Countess | 60 | " | " |
| Roan Queen | 55 | " | Major Walker, Calgary |
| Consuela | 55 | " | Roht. Page, Pine Lake |
| Lady Lottie | 55 | " | A. H. Warlow, Priddis. |
| Partridge | 105 | Can. Land & Ranch Co. | Robt. Page, Pine Lake. |
| Canmore | 110 | " | W. R. Hull. |
| Antelope | 135 | " | E. Walnes. |
| Dreamland | 75 | " | J. R. Craig, Meadow Ck. |
| Sunshine | 70 | " | A. H. Warlow, Priddis. |
| Marjorie | 85 | " | Alex. Murray, Golden, B.C. |
| Logic | 70 | " | A. H. Warlow. |
| Knowledge | 115 | " | Alex. Murray. |
| Hodson | 140 | " | W. D. Kerfoot. |
| Falrhaven | 75 | " | A. P. Oleson, Red D'r. |
| Rest | 60 | " | " |
| Purity | 70 | " | E. Walnes. |
| Aructe | 80 | " | W. D. Kerfoot. |
| Fairy Queen | 65 | " | " |
| Sidewood | 55 | " | A. P. Oleson. |
| Rose of Teeswater | 80 | Geo. Douglas, Priddis. | B. P. Alfrod, Pine Lake. |
| Fancy Girl | 80 | " | C. B. Phillips, Asker. |
| Cherry of Teeswater | 55 | " | J. R. Craig, Meadow Ck. |
| Duchess of Grafton 19th | 95 | Roht. Page, Pine Lake. | A. Murray, Golden, B.C. |
| Duchess of Grafton 20th | 90 | " | " |
| Duchess of Grafton 26th | 105 | " | " |
| Isabella 13th | 65 | " | E. Walnes, Spring Ban. |
| Isabella 15th | 75 | " | A. S. Rosenroll, Wetask'n. |
| Isabella 20th | 95 | " | Roberts & Gallenna. |
| Donna | 55 | W. E. Shook, Lacombe. | A. McKay, Olds. |
| Miss Rosebud | 85 | P. Talbot & Son. | W. D. Kerfoot. |
| Elaine | 55 | Jas. Hargrave, Walsh. | A. P. Oleson. |
| Pearl | 75 | R. T. M'Bratney, Calgary | Major Walker, Calgary. |
| Lady Symons | 95 | J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon | A. Sparrow, Calgary. |
| Lady Groves | 65 | Samson & McNaghten, | E. Walnes, Spring Ban. |
| Dorothy 4th | 70 | Calgary. | " |
| Little Dorritt 4th | 70 | " | " |
| Saxon Myrtle | 100 | " | " |
| Rosa Regina | 70 | " | W. D. Kerfoot. |
| Peerless Pearl | 70 | " | C. H. Webb, Calgary. |

SUMMARY.

| Breed. | No. | Cows. Average. | Bulls. Average. | Receipts. |
|----------------------|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Aberdeen Angus | 10 | \$68 50 | 2 \$72 50 | \$830 00 |
| Ayrshires | 1 | 40 00 | 2 57 00 | 154 00 |
| Herefords | — | — | 14 97 13 | 1,360 00 |
| Shorthorns | 41 | 78 43 | 150 103 92 | 18,813 00 |
| | 52 | \$63 71 | 168 102 00 | \$21,157 00 |

Total average of 1902 sale, \$96.10. Total average of 1901 sale, \$85.46.

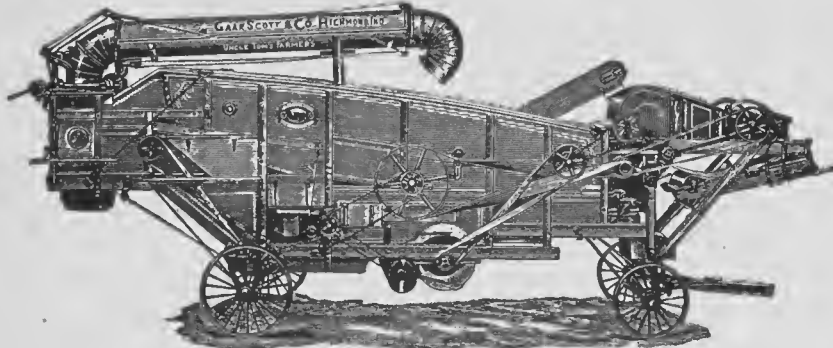
GAAR-SCOTT

3-WAY CRANK Separator

WITH

Uncle Tom Wind Stacker and Gaar-Scott Band Cutter and Feeder.

'The most perfect combination of Threshing Outfit in the World.



SEE SAMPLES

See what Manitoba users of above outfits have to say of their 1901 record before you place your order for 1902.

GAAR SCOTT & CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONSDALE NELLES

WRITES

Under date of

BRANDON, December 16th, 1901.

My son and I like our 25-Horse Compound Gaar-Scott straw-burning Engine fine. It works well in every respect. Our 3-way crank Separator is the best cleaner I ever used and I have threshed for 25 years. The self-feeder also works well. We threshed this fall 60,000 bushels of wheat and 20,000 bushels of oats. I will recommend it to those wanting a first-class rig.

Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART.

To Purchase War Horses.

Some time ago The Nor'-West Farmer stated that Col. Dent was coming west to purchase horses again this month. He has found it impossible to get away, but has sent Major Gore instead. The major is now in the west purchasing, and he expects to secure a large number of horses, as he is not restricted as to the number he buys. He considers that Alberta horses have proved their quality and worthiness in South Africa. In fact, he thinks they have been the very best horses secured for use there.

The New Boom in Horse Breeding.

Never within the history of Canada has there been such an influx of stallions of all breeds as has taken place here in the west within the last few months. In addition to the great amount of individual enterprise, syndicates of farmers have been combining all over for the purchase of high-priced horses, and it is quite natural for us to enquire, Why is this thus, and what will it lead to? This is not the first spurt in horse breeding this country has known. A dozen years ago dealers were doing a very brisk business importing Eastern mares for which farmers eagerly contracted to pay fancy prices, in a good many cases mortgaging their farms for the money to buy a team of fancy mares that, in addition to the ordinary work of wheat growing, were to raise colts worth in imagination \$50 a piece before they were a year old. Some people must have interesting if not always pleasing recollections of that fit of horse breeding and its consequences.

We don't expect the present movement to peter out as disastrously as that did, but it will do no harm to look ahead and also look around and try to size up the situation as it now appears to us, at least. We may safely say, to begin with, that horse breeding is one of the most difficult of all lines of farming to the average pioneer. It is a favorite idea with the every-day tenderfoot that it is the easiest thing in the world to farm in the new West. It is quite easy, we admit, to make a beginning, but the best men among us will be most ready to admit that it takes a vast deal of skill, energy and perseverance to make a successful ending. What is thus true of general farming is still more true of horse breeding, which we think about the most difficult of all branches of stock breeding.

We begin with the stallion. The imported article is always the favorite.

We will go so far as to admit that he is correct as a stock-getter. But the dealer who imports him knows that unless he is sleek and fat nobody will look at him. Therefore, he is fattened, and just in proportion to his fatness so much the less likely is he to get foals that will stand up and suck the first day. A fancy horse must have fancy treatment and his first condition would soon go off if he is put on the road. Therefore, he stands in his own stable and the mares must come to him. That coddling and care will also knock off 5 or 10 per cent. of his chances of producing good colts. Then it is frequently seen that somehow stallions and bulls must get acclimated and breed poorly the first year. So much for the stallion.

Good breeding mares are much scarcer than some people imagine. It runs in families. Good breeding and good nursing go together. A good style of colt is seldom got from any old plug you try to breed from. Quality in the dam is as essential as quality in the sire.

The management of the pregnant mare is a very important matter. Two minutes of unfair strain at any time may mean an abortion. Irregular work is another special danger. In the old times pregnant mares were taken to the lumber woods all winter and sold to farmers in spring with a good live foal at their foot. But the man who owned those mares only used them on level hauls, all the special strains were thrown on other horses. A few days' idleness in winter and then a long run to the bush or a stiff scramble up a river bank, or a fast run followed by a night in a cold stable, are all contingencies that inexperienced breeders don't see much in till the expulsion of the six months' old foetus wakes them up to the need of special vigilance. It is a favorite idea also that colts and wheat can be very conveniently raised together. But a few long days in the seeder or on the harrows tells a different story, and in practice it requires considerable wisdom to start a pregnant mare that has stood nearly idle most of the winter to do regular spring work. Regular work, if not too severe, is best for both mare and colt; uncertain spurts are always liable to do harm. A box stall, with good light and ventilation, is very useful for breeders.

Scores of good colts have been lost by navel poisoning before they were a week old. Old fusty bedding in a disused box stall is a grand breeding ground for the fungus to which this disease is due, but you never think of it till the colt is as good as dead.

These are not all the contingencies to which the aspirant requires to give good heed. But all of them, and a good few more, must be taken account of if there

is to be, even very moderate success in the work of colt breeding, and as the work goes on the most sanguine get very fully convinced that eternal vigilance is the price at which success is to be bought. Colt breeding is one of the very best things we know of for waking up sleepy, easy-going farmers. Crops of all kinds can be relied on to attend to their own upbringing. They don't run against a wire fence, and a last year's implement left out does them no harm.

We throw out these few hints now just to tone down the expectations of the kind of people who incline to count their chickens before they are hatched. We will be surprised if next year's hatch of colts runs up to 50 per cent. of the mares bred. Four years is a long time to wait for the assured fruit of your breeding experiments; therefore, the greatest care should be exercised in the selection of both mare and stallion, as well as in the subsequent care of the mare.

For a Better Knowledge of Live Stock.

The ultimate aim of all beef cattle is the block; this is the final test of their utility. Breeders may fancy one breed or another, but the real test of the breed or individual animal is the amount of edible meat an animal's carcass will make and the profit left over and above the cost of feeding. The present age is one that looks for utility in everything and the block test has worked wonders in giving breeders a more correct idea of just what the demands of the butcher are. This point is so important that the Minnesota School of Agriculture has had a small abattoir erected, in which the students receive a regular course of instruction from the weighing in of the animals to the retail end of the business, which supplies the college clubs and faculty houses with different meat cuts and meat product at actual cost. Accurate record is kept of the weights of the different parts, shrinkage, etc., so that the student is able to supplement the work of judging done in the yards by the final judgment of the block.

The lessons students may learn from this line of work are most valuable, for it is necessary to confirm the work of judging on foot with the results of the dressed carcass to give an accurate basis for intelligent future work. Besides this, the knowledge of the proper way of slaughtering and dressing animal is also learned—a useful thing for any farmer to know. This is a department that should be kept in view when Manitoba starts an agricultural college.

Rules for Breeding Mares.

Professor C. Ewart, of Scotland, has made the breeding of mares a special study, and the following rules are the result of his long study. They are of high practical value and every farmer and stallioner who wants a high percentage of colts should observe these rules:—

1. Mares which have been indoors during the winter and which are to run at grass during the summer, should be acclimated to the change before being served. This is well understood by horsemen, who generally follow the above suggestion, which provides for the mares getting accustomed to the changes in food, temperature and surroundings. It is well known by all practical horsemen that digestive troubles are quite serious in their effects on the pregnant female.

2. When any signs of being in season are detected in the mare, she should be removed from mares believed to be already in foal.

3. Mares, more especially excitable ones, should be served in the evening and kept shut up apart from other mares or geldings over night, and should, until all signs of heat have disappeared, be kept from any chance of teasing by other horses. In the case of valuable mares, it would pay the breeder to retain a competent veterinarian to tide over the exciting periods, when a calmative, both constitutional (such as chloral or opium) and uterine (as black haw), might with benefit be prescribed.

4. Each mare, when bred, should be carefully watched, and every ninth or tenth day be tried until the critical period (end of the 7th week) be passed.

5. Mares in poor condition should not be bred, but be gotten into condition by the addition of grain to the daily ration.

6. For at least two months after service the mares should be neither excited, overheated, nor chilled, neither over-fed nor stinted from their usual allowance, and any drugging except under professional advice, should be at all times sternly deprecated.

Old timers on the ranges report that no such rains have ever before been known as that of May 18th and 19th. It started on Saturday night and lasted for two days, badly demoralizing railroad traffic on all roads. There was a perfect hurricane at many points. Thin calves from the East have suffered badly from both wet and cold. George Lawrence, M. P. P., Killarney, is one of the sufferers, having lost over 20 head of short yearlings. Newly-dropped calves and lambs were bound to suffer severely, but we have so far no details.

King Edward's Thoroughbred Stallions.

Few people on this side the Atlantic are aware of the high quality of much of the stock maintained by King Edward at Sandringham for many years past. He has had great success with Shire horses, Shorthorn cattle, and also with sheep. But his most conspicuous stock in the eyes of a sporting people like the English is his stud of Thoroughbreds, managed by Lord Marcus Beresford. Last year witnessed the winning of the Derby and St. Leger by the sons of his stallion, Florizel. This year Sceptre, a filly by his stallion, Persimmon, and bred by the late Duke of Westminster, has already won the Two Thousand Guineas, worth in all \$25,250, and the One Thousand Guineas, worth \$27,250, and may yet win the Derby and other leading races of the year. When the Duke of Westminster died, Sceptre, then a yearling, was bought by Mr. Seiver for \$52,250, a very wild looking price for an untried youngster, but she has already won her price, and it is said that a Russian fancier has offered close on \$200,000 for her. Perdita 2nd, the dam of Persimmon, was the property of King Edward, and loyal Englishmen are naturally very much elated to find their king owning and breeding horses that stand at the top of the whole world's race horses. This victory of Sceptre in the Two Thousand Guineas is the first time it has been won by a filly in 20 years, and she made the record time of 1 min. 39 sec. for a mile, the best time ever made for the same race.

Over-stocked Ranges.

Stockmen to the south of the line complain that their ranges are over-stocked. In some districts the same thing is to be feared on this side of the line. Overstocking is one of the worst evils that can happen our range country. The native grasses must have favorable conditions, and with the close cropping necessary on an overcrowded range will soon give out. There is no chance for re-seeding, and year by year the amount of pasture afforded is less and less. As the grass goes out weeds are sure to take possession of the soil, the water to cut furrows in the bare soil and the cattle to tramp deep tracks in it. The advice given the farmers of the south is also applicable here:—

"The remedy to be applied is about as patent as is the damage and its cause. Stop overstocking, and give the range a chance to recover. The ranges must have rest, bare spots must be re-seeded, thin spots cultivated, weeds must be killed, and washes must be stopped. Subterranean water must be developed in order that stock need not travel so far from water for their food, and hence the damage due to trails be lessened. Most of these things have been demonstrated to be financially worth while. The difficult question to answer is to outline the method of procedure, which will induce men to do all this work."

Galloways as Beef Cattle.

A prospective feeder asks us to give a few pointers on the value of the Galloway cross in beef production. He has heard of the blue-gray cross and wants the same thing here. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and we should feel grateful if our friend, S. Martin, of Rounthwaite, could spare a little time to tell us how he has panned out with the get of his Galloway bull from grade cows of all sorts. For one thing, the Galloway is about the most prepotent of all breeds, being one of the oldest. A Galloway sire will leave nearly every one of his calves by a native grade cow, black and hornless like himself. The blue-gray can only come through a white Shorthorn bull on a Galloway cow. A good practical sketch of the way the Galloways come out appeared in a recent issue of the St. Paul Farmer, which we quote:—

"Last winter 110 steers were fed. One load of these were high grade



DOMINION GOVERNMENT FORESTRY AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM BUILDING, ON BRANDON FAIR GROUNDS.

Shorthorns, on feed 132 days, and sold for \$6.55 in the Chicago market. A car load of grade Galloways were sold on March 26th, weighing 1,568 lbs. They were 2 and 3 years old. They were on feed 165 days, and on a bad market sold for \$6.90 per 100 lbs. Each, therefore, brought to the owner nearly \$110. Think of it, farmers. If there is no money in that kind of farming, where will we find it?

"The importance of the Galloway has, in our judgment, never been sufficiently recognized on this side of the Atlantic, notwithstanding that it has been gaining a firm foothold during recent years. This breed of beefers has always possessed much hardihood. From the nature of the conditions under which they have been reared, it could not be otherwise. The climate in Galloway is damp and cold and wet in the winter season, and in it the cattle have been generally reared under conditions that are unartificial. This has given them that long, wavy coat of hair, which fits them for enduring so well the rigors of a cold climate, especially one in which the cold is damp.

"Galloways have always crossed well upon grade Shorthorns. When thus crossed the progeny are almost invariably black or gray, and hornless, and although they are less in size than cattle essentially Shorthorn, they weigh well, are good grazers, splendid rustlers, are possessed of grand feeding qualities, and make a class of beef which, under a proper degree of finishing, almost invariably tops the market. Such animals should be far more numerous found under range and semi-range conditions than at present. Grade cattle with so many good qualities have claims which are deserving of investigation.

"The question of robes will also certainly be one of some importance. While we recognize the fact that robes are manufactured of various materials, which may and will make the demand for fur robes less than it would otherwise be, yet there will always be a demand for these in this land of stern winters. With

the better class of robes, elegance will always be a matter of no little importance, and, viewed from this standpoint, the place for Galloway robes and Galloway overcoats is always likely to be one of no little magnitude. Especially is this likely to be true of the hides taken from young animals, of that age which best fits them for meeting the demands of the meat market.

"Galloways should therefore have a large place under Northwestern conditions, and doubtless the herds will increase. In Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, much of South Dakota and Montana, also in the Canadian Northwest, there is ample room for the profitable introduction of this hardy breed of cattle."

Millet.

A farmer at Oakes, North Dakota, has been very successful in feeding hogs on ground millet seed and millet hay. He sows Siberian millet, sometimes as late as June 20th, after cultivating through the spring season to kill weeds, and last year from 40 acres of it reaped 48 bushels an acre. Millet is known to be a risky food for horses, and by some also has been questioned as a safe cattle food, but this man, by beginning moderately, has had no difficulty and has put on as high as 3 lbs. live weight a day. It is cut the same as grain, taking care that the sheaves are not too large. Millet is little known here, but in this late season on wet lands it may be worth while for a few farmers to try a few acres of it.

The American Shorthorn men have of late been making pretty steep bids for the top place on the pure-bred cattle market. Their latest achievement has been the sale of Merry Hampton, by C. B. Dustin, of Summer Hill, Illinois, to C. Bigler & Sons, Hartwick, Iowa, for \$15,000. Next!



VIEW ON NORTH FORK, HIGH RIVER, ALTA.

Fitting Show Hogs.

Exhibition time is drawing near and already breeders will be preparing for it. The first essential in preparing young hogs is to grow the bone and muscle to carry a heavy weight of flesh. If this is not done the hogs will go off their feet before show time comes. The best thing to do is to allow the hogs plenty of exercise in a good pasture, then feed foods that have a tendency to grow bone and muscle. The run on grass will develop good bone and muscle and cause the hogs to stand up well on their feet. Everybody likes to see this in a hog, and many heavy hogs show that they were fed heavy fattening food before they had grown the bone and muscle necessary to carry a heavy weight of flesh. Ground oats and wheat are splendid feeds to grow good bone and muscle in a hog on pasture. Some add about 10 per cent. of oil meal or linseed meal to the ration. This keeps the animal's system in good shape and seems to give it a better finish. Skim-milk makes an excellent food for a show herd, and for young hogs especially there is nothing that will improve them so fast as a liberal amount of whole milk. During the latter part of the feeding season the food can be strongly fattening. If corn can be got reasonably, a third each of corn, wheat and oats makes a grand mixture when ground, and fed with skim-milk. But the first step in the way to success is to grow a good frame.

The Scotch Clydesdale Record for the past year has met a serious misfortune. A serious fire broke out in the premises where it was being printed and a good part of the work will have to be done over again. By the same fire the "Scottish Farmer" suffered some loss and delay.

The middle week of May was excessively hot for a day or two in the south, and in consequence many hogs, killed by heat, were taken off the cars at the Chicago stock yards. From 10 up to 36 dead hogs were taken from a good many cars. Of course, the big heavy ones suffered most, and the loss to shippers of so many high-priced hogs is a very severe one.

A Berlin (Germany) newspaper has just published a report that as the result of six years' research, Professor Behring maintains that tuberculosis in men and cattle is due to the bacilli of the disease being identical. He has rendered cattle immune to cattle tuberculosis by inoculating them with bacilli of inferior virulence, just as is done for human beings by inoculation for small-pox.

The first prize cattle at shows do not always make the best carcasses of meat after they are slaughtered and dressed. It is important that we remember this, as the butcher's block is the final test of the utility of a beef animal. Here is where the value of a block test comes in. In the same way it is not safe to depend entirely upon the "points" of a milch cow. The final test of her ability should be the scales and a Babcock tester.

The Royal Dublin Society is about on a par with our Territorial Government in the work it does to promote at moderate cost a superior quality of stock breeding. It has about \$20,000 annually to be used in this way and began with horse breeding. Many of the best hunting horses in England have been bred in Ireland. Cattle are now the prime favorites. Of the host of pure-bred animals collected at their spring show special premiums have been awarded to nearly 500 sires whose services will be scattered all over the country. The County of Tyrone alone will have the benefit of 25 such sires. The proportions as regards breeds are as follows: 230 Shorthorns, 140 Angus, 66 Herefords, 25 Keries, 5 Red Polls. In a few western counties the Angus predominate, while Tyrone has 23 Shorthorns and 2 Angus.

Shortage in U. S. Live Stock Exports.

That the rise in value of the price of cattle in the U. S. is the natural outcome of a shortage of cattle and not the work of the alleged beef trust is borne out by the official figures, regarding the export of cattle from the U. S., as given by the statistical bureau at Washington. Shipments were made from eleven ports and are in the aggregate as follows:—

| | April— | Ten months ending April. |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------|
| | 1902. | 1901. |
| Cattle | 18,902 | 35,368 |
| Hogs | 591 | 1,368 |
| Shrinkage— | | |
| Cattle | 6,466 | 55,368 |
| Hogs | 777 | 8,031 |

To the failure of the corn crop last year is generally attributed the present rise. Packers want fat cattle, and with corn at 60 cents, instead of 35 or 40c., as it was last year, prices have to be high for feeders to clear anything. The campaign against the beef trust will not hurt the packer, but the farmer or feeder.

The State Veterinarian of Montana reports that more than half the stock of horses and cattle in the Great Falls country are infected with scab.

The movement against washing sheep is growing stronger every year. It has been abandoned in many districts with no loss in the money value of the clip and with a great gain to the sheep.

A State brand commission for South Dakota has been at work trying to compile an accurate list for that State. They have so far passed on over 4,300, but there are still outsiders who have not registered.

Lambs affected with "white skit" or scours should be given a dose of castor oil at once, to be followed by 20-grain doses of bicarbonate of soda and 10-grain doses of subnitrate of bismuth, three times daily in milk. At the same time the food of the ewe should be changed.

There never was a time in the history of America when there was a greater demand for pure-bred sires than there is to-day. People are realizing year by year that there is no cheaper and more effective way of improving a herd or flock than by selecting well-bred sires of approved types to breed from.

For years stockmen have complained about the inadequateness of the Toronto stock yards, but the civic authorities would do nothing. Now large and commodious yards have been erected at Toronto Junction by the Union Stock Yards Co. These will be modern in every way, and the manufacturing of the by-products of the abattoir into useful articles of commerce will receive attention. It is expected that the erection of the new yards will be a big step towards making Toronto an important stock centre.

Binder twine has come to be the usual cord used on the farm for tying up bundles, and it answers very well for nearly all purposes. However, it is not the proper thing to tie up a fleece with, though it is used very largely for it. It is fluffy and works into the fibre of the wool; it will not take the dye and is avoided by manufacturers. So set are some of the consumers against binder twine that they will not buy a fleece that has been tied up with it. What should be used is a linen twine or a small glazed hemp twine.

The agents of the British Government in the United States have received orders to cease purchasing remount horses. This is considered a sure sign that the war in South Africa is at an end. The benefit of the war to the horse trade in the U. S. has been very great, and it must have been the means of cleaning the country of a lot of poor horses and thus should put the American breeders in a better position than ever before to improve the quality of their horses. It is likely that it will be many a year before there is such another demand for horses as there has been since the outbreak of the Boer war.

A company of New Yorkers is undertaking a big ranch experiment in Georgia. It is no less than to raise and finish cattle for market. They have purchased 10,000 acres of land, and if their experiment is successful it may bring about a big change in the State.

Cattle Spices, Drugs and Aromatics

Aromatics have in recent years come to be recognized as an important factor in feeding. It is pretty generally known among farmers that when stock are being fed on coarse foods or when young stock are being raised on skim milk or whey something in the nature of an aromatic must be given them so as to avoid trouble arising from indigestion.

The true aromatic should be an aromatic pure and simple, that is, simply a combination of pure fragrant spices, without anything in the nature of a drug that acts directly on the system or anything that is of itself a food requiring assimilation. The true object of an aromatic is not to supply an extra food value but to enable the animal to extract from its ordinary ration the full food value that is contained therein.

It is a mistake to pay a fancy price for flax seed meal because it is put up in a fancy package or because it is marked Concentrated Food or Cattle Spice. These foods can be bought for much less money under their own name and by the ton or hundredweight.

It is of importance that no mistake should be made in the matter and great care should be used in choosing an aromatic and in making sure that the article purchased is a true aromatic and not a condition powder or a food.

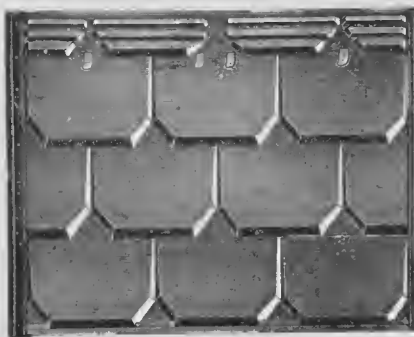
The quantity of true aromatic required with the daily ration of coarse food is very small, and considered as a food amounts to practically nothing.

Judging from reports from all parts of the country and by the number of well-known feeders who are using it continually, we believe Herbageum to be the chief of the true aromatics, and the directions for using it call for only one tablespoonful twice a day for a grown animal and the same quantity for three calves or young pigs.

Herbageum has been manufactured at Galt, Canada, for over eighteen years by The Beaver Manufacturing Co., and is prepared scientifically from the standpoint of true economy to the feeder. The Beaver Manufacturing Co. are well known as a reliable Canadian house and they guarantee that Herbageum is an absolutely pure aromatic and that it contains nothing in the way of a drug that acts directly on the system or anything that is not safe for every day regular feeding. [Advt.]

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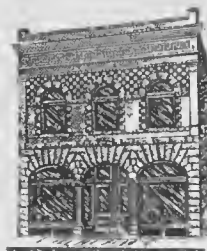
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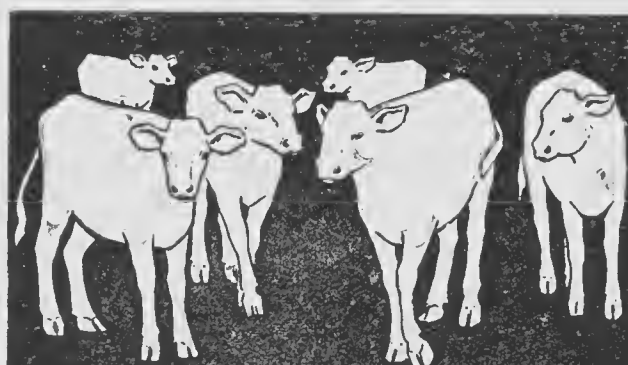
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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Craig Bros., of Portage la Prairie, are moving to Kawenda.

George Allison, Burnbank, has bought a Shorthorn bull from John Miller & Sons, Brougham, Ont.

The Coach stallion, Harold, 1101, owned by Reid & Weightman, West Hall, Man., has died of inflammation.

A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man., is offering several Shorthorn bulls and heifers for sale. See his advt. in this issue.

Lylo Lawrence, Lilyfield, has brought in from the East a Shorthorn bull and heifer that may be heard from later on.

A. W. Playfair, Baldur, Man., has bought from Geo. Creamer the Shorthorn bull, Gold Mine, sire Golden Measure, imported.

Alex. McNaughton, one of the young Shorthorn breeders of the West, has moved from Roland, Man., to Didsbury, Alta.

Adam Carle, Medicine Hat, has bought from J. L. Basteda, Mooss Jaw, the 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Castle Douglas.

James Fletcher, of Binscarth, is reported to have arranged for no fewer than five stallion syndicates in that section of country.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has sold to Lecain & Sons, Hyde, Assa., the Clyde colt, Earl Govan, by Masher, dam Lothian Beauty.

On April 29th the four Shorthorn bulls purchased by Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, in England, were shipped by the steamer Lycia for Quebec.

A syndicate in the Brierwood district has bought the well known Clydesdale stallion, Boydston Roy. There are about a dozen members in the company.

Nine Hereford bulls from Mr. Van Veen's breeding ranch, File Hills, have been shipped to F. J. Freeman at Williston, North Dakota. The bulls were mostly yearlings.

The Gr'swold Clydesdale horse syndicate lost by inflammation the stallion recently purchased for that district. They have since bought another, Baron Lynedoch, 4-years-old.

J. D. and J. H. Baskerville, Doimnion City, have bought from the Reid farm, across the line in Minnesota; the Clydesdale stallion, Poughboy, to travel in their district.

The Miami Clydesdale Horse Association has bought the imported stallion, Daring Duke, for service in that district. He is by Prince Alexander, one of the best Clydes of his day.

Mead Bros., Livingstone, Alta., made the splendid averages for five bulls at the Calgary sale of \$175.00.

The Standard bred stallion, Bob Kirk, well known in the hands of W. R. Stewart, of Meadow Creek, Alta., during the past five years, has been purchased by S. H. Edwards, of Indian Head.

Robert Millar, Stouffville, has had shipped from the flock of A. E. Mansell, 30 head of Shropshire ewes and lambs, the last that can come to Canada, Mr. Mansell having gone out of the business.

A farmers' syndicate at Saltoun has purchased the imported Shire stallion, Calthorpe Royalty, 17867. This horse was a prize winner in England and also at Toronto, where he took 1st in 1901.

D. J. Dutton, Sinaluta, Assa., has recently bought a Shorthorn bull and four females, with a view to starting pure stock breeding. He has also bought the Clydesdale stallion, Manager, 2823, to serve in the Sinaluta district.

E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man., writes: "I have sold two pure bred Hereford bulls through my advt. in The Farmer. Jack Wilton to A. E. Harvey, Oak Lake, and Duke of York to A. R. Speers, Griswold. I have over 700 acres sown and am still at it."

The Nor-West Farmer regrets to hear that Alex. Wood, of Souris, has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, nevertheless we hope to see him in the show ring again this year, for he is a welcome visitor and a hard one to beat in his class.

James A. Macdonald, Wapella, Assa., writes: "Enclosed find 75 cents for advertising in The Nor-West Farmer. I received eight applications and sold five Collie pups. I have one bitch pup left, also some good s'aghounds and mother of Wapella Joe, pointer."

The Government of Quebec has decided to assist farmers in improving their live stock by assisting agricultural societies to buy good stallions, bulls, boars or rams. Robt. Ness, President of the Breeders' Association, will be employed to look after the purchasing department.

What promises to be a somewhat sensational sale of Scotch Shorthorns will be

held at Chicago on June 13th and 14th. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Hon. John Dryden, Hon. M. H. Cochran, Que., and George Harding & Son, Wisconsin, will offer 100 head of choice cattle, many of them imported and from imported stock.

Laidman Bros., of Lacombe, Alta., have just brought out from Ontario eight heifers and a cow. Three of the heifers are from Jas. Milby, Dalston. Two are from the herd of E. Jeffs & Sons, Bond Head. This lot are smooth, good animals and should be a valuable addition to the Laidman Bros.' herd of Shorthorns.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.: "My stock came through the winter in fair shape. There is a good demand for pigs, with a fair share of sales. Have brought in from D. C. Platt, Hamilton, Ont., a young Yorkshire boar, from Look Me Over and Summer Hill Dalmeny Empress, bred by Lord Rosebery, K.G., to head my Yorkshires herd. We have just had the heaviest rain in 20 years, water everywhere; seeding not done yet."

The Calgary Herald reports the arrival there of about 1,000 cattle from Kansas that are meant for a ranch near Olds which is being started by a Mr. Reid. They are all Hereford grades, which are very much favored in the south, but have hitherto taken only a slight hold in the Canadian West. Of two herds of pure bred Herefords already in the country several of the bulls have usually been sold to go south, where they brought better values than could be got for them nearer home.

Shorthorns are not making fancy prices in New Zealand. At a great dispersion sale, held in March, cows made from \$30 to \$90 a head, bulls from \$27 to \$150. Dairy cattle sold at about the same value as in Manitoba. Clydesdales did much better. Mares ran from \$1,500 for a 3-year-old filly down to \$200. A 2-year-old colt made \$840. Work horses made from \$250 downwards. Lincoln sheep, for which there was once a great call, are now out of it, choice registered rams going at \$100 down to \$6. Border Leicester rams made \$235 down to \$35.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that James Glennie, Longburn, Man., is offering his Holstein herd for sale. Mr. Glennie writes that he is very loath to part with his Holsteins, but he feels forced to do so, on account of being unfavorably situated for handling a large dairy herd to the best advantage. He now has 26 females under seven years, the imported bull, Chief Mercedes De Koll, one of the best butter bred bulls in America, and two bull calves. Anyone wanting choice Holsteins should correspond with Mr. Glennie at once.

W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, Man., gave The Farmer a call recently and reported a brisk enquiry for his sable Scotch collies. He has a number of bitch pups on hand which he will clear out at bargains, as well as a number of brood bitches. He is making a change in the breeds of fowl he will keep, investing in the Orpingtons and dropping the B.P. Rocks, hence he is offering for sale his flock of Rocks. It is headed by two cock birds, one of which he obtained from S. Butterfield, the well-known judge. These sales should give those desiring to get a good collie a good opportunity as well as these wanting pure bred B. P. Rocks.

A combination sale of choicely bred Shorthorns, by leading Ohio breeders, held on May 20th, was a record event for that state. An imported 3-year-old heifer, Proud Fancy, and bull calf, topped the sale at \$2,050. She was sired by the Duthie bull, Pride of Morning. Her 12 months old bull calf, Choice of the Ring, made \$1,550. A 2-year-old bull by the same sire made \$1,705. Imported Missie 162nd made \$1,525. E. S. Kelly's lot, mostly imported, averaged \$635 for 28 females and \$235 for eight bulls. Gerlaugh's 25 females averaged \$615 for 25 females and \$395 for eight bulls. W. I. Wood, who sold Proud Fancy, averaged \$367 for 34 females and \$381 for 10 bulls.

W. R. Crowell, Napinka, Man., writes: "I enclose list of my late sales of pure bred Berkshires. I am glad to report orders are increasing, in fact, I find it hard to fill all my orders. To J. J. Sadler, Gainsboro, boar and sow in farrow; John Hans, Caron, Assa., sow in farrow; Wm. Hans, Caron, sow in farrow; J. A. Riggs, Manitou, boar; W. W. Clark, Napinka, three sows; Robt. Anderson, Napinka, two sows, one boar; F. Dunning, Lauder, one boar; Flemington Bros., Shiloh, boar; J. McDonald, Napinka, boar; John Smith, Napinka, boar; Geo. Bruce, Napinka; Harry De Witt, Napinka; Patterson Bros., Napinka; James McHattie, Napinka; John Richardson, Napinka; Geo. Logan, Napinka, each a sow in farrow; J. Pollock, Napinka, one pen; Joe Underhill, Napinka, sow in farrow; John Bowers, Napinka, boar and sow; Thos. Hull, Elva, two sows; H. Bateman, Pierson, boar and sow; Albert Lynn, Lennox; F. McGuire, Hartney; Chas. R. Moore, Underhill; Peter Dods, Elgin, a boar each. One Shorthorn bull to J. J. Sadler, Gainsboro, Assa. Note the stock I sell at home. I lost my show sow while farrowing. I attribute the cause to being too fat. I intend erecting a pig house this summer, about 24 x 60 feet."

W. L. Trann, proprietor of the Boundary Herd of Poland China and Tamworth swine, Crystal City, Man., writes: "We have at present on our farm 60 pigs of March, April and May farrowing, sired by such noted boars as Dr. Leyds, 1957; Hayfield Pride, 1980; W. G. Duff, 1628; and Bob Rogers,

1219. Dr. Leyds stands at the head of our Tamworth herd. His is a son of British King, he by King David, and is a grand hog in every sense of the word, and captured first in his class and grand sweepstakes at our 1901 fair. The old fellow is as limber as a six months pig, despite the fact that he now weighs about 700 lbs. In regard to our sows, first of all we will say that Copper Queen, 1912, stands to-day without a peer in Manitoba. She has never disappointed us at farrowing time, this year having a litter of ten by Hayfield Pride. They are pigs that are going to make trouble in the show ring this summer. Another of our grand pigs is Sarah Bernhardt, 2608, by Sir Richard, 833, dam Bradley's famous sow Maggie, 333. She has a litter of six, also by Hayfield Prides. Lillian Russell, 2769, has a choice litter of eight that are hard to beat. Carrie Nation, 1547, has an extra good litter of nine by Bob Rogers. Spooner's Choice, 1484, has a litter of nine by W. G. Duff. Another of our good sows is Referendum, 1640, got by Klondyke Gold Dust, dam Roxy's Star, 1482, by Manitoba Chief. She has a litter of seven by Bob Rogers. They are the best pigs we have ever seen and they stand on their toes like a ballet dancer. All the other sows in our herd are of equally as good breeding and all have fair sized litters. In conclusion, we will say to our customers in this and other provinces, order what you want now, as the pigs are small and the express will be light. All those who can come in person, we would be glad to meet them at Crystal City. To our mail order patrons we will say that you can order in perfect confidence, for we are in the business to stay and will do business on the square."

PIONEER HERD DISPERSION SALE.

Catalogues are out for the dispersion sale of the "Pioneer Herd of Shorthorns," the property of Walter Lynch, Westbourne, Man., on June 11th. This is the oldest herd in the West, Mr. Lynch bringing in with him from near London the foundations of the present herd when he settled here in 1871. Through all these years his aim has been to breed good breeding stock, but let him tell it himself:—

"My aim has been to breed healthy and hardy cattle of good quality and fair size. Will you come and see them and judge for yourselves whether I have succeeded? They are breeding cattle and will be offered in breeding condition. There will be no dry cows fitted up as specimens. Every female in this herd (old enough) is either nursing or carrying a calf. Many of them are doing both, and will be due to calve again in from two to six months after the sale. I have not been an extensive exhibitor, but when I have shown, have generally got a share of what was going, including the gold medal, 1st for bull and two of his get, and 1st for cow and two of her progeny in Winnipeg, in 1898."

The herd is a practical everyday working herd and the numerous successful bulls, spread all over the country, are the best testimony of the high quality and usefulness of the breeding stock. A review of the bulls that have stood at the head of the herd gives a good idea of the breeding of the 80 odd head that are to be sold. First and foremost is Village Hero—14342—, bred by H. & W. Smith, Hay, Ont., sired by Prince Albert, he by Barmpton Hero. The dam of Village Hero is Village Blossom, dam of the famous Young Abbotsburn, champion of all beef breeds at American shows for four years in succession, including the World's Fair at Chicago. Village Blossom has other famous sons to her credit. Village Hero has proved a capital sire and is either the sire or grandsire of every animal in the herd with the exception of two. So valuable a sire has he proved that he was retained as long as it was possible to use him. It will be hard to find a herd so full of the blood of such a noted bull as old Barmpton Hero. Other bulls used are Duke of Colonius, a bull of most aristocratic breeding, being a grandson of the 10th Duchess of Goveva, that sold for \$35,000; Signet, a bull bred by J. & R. Hunter, Alma, a double grandson of Knight of Waraby; Silverskin, bred by J. & W. B. Watt, Salem, was one of the best bulls he ever owned, being out of imp. Lavender, a Cruickshank bull, and out of Violet, by Barmpton Hero; Cupid, a Duke bull, and What-For-No. The present head of the herd is Scottish Canadian, an imported Aberdeenshire bred bull, out of Crocus 24th, by Violet Boy. His dam is by Craibstone, of the Bessie family, that produced the great show bull, Sign of Riches. The calves at foot, which will be sold with their dams, are by Scottish Canadian and will speak for the thick fleshing qualities of their sire. Of the females to be sold it is only necessary to say that all are either daughters or granddaughters of Village Hero, they possess quality and heavy fleshing qualities of no mean order and will make capital breeders in the hands of whoever gets them. Another thing to the advantage of purchasers is that the stock is all young stuff with the exception of a very few animals. The farm is four miles north-east of Westbourne, on the northwestern branch of the C.P.R. Conveyances will meet trains at Westbourne on the day of sale. The terms of sale are five months' credit, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, on approved security. No such opportunity was ever offered in this country before, nor will it be offered again for a long time, for farmers and stockmen to secure so many high-class animals at their own prices.

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

Horses Wanted by the British Government!



Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses.

The great tonic medicine of the age. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites.

50 cents a package. Write for Book on Cattle and Horses. It is free.

LEEMING MILES & CO.,
AGENTS. - - - MONTREAL.

Gigantic Dispersion

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS

—on—

Wednesday, June 11, 1902

at the farm of

WALTER LYNCH, WESTBOURNE, MAN.

Parties attending the sale should procure standard receipts from the different railways, and if purchasers at the sale, a certificate will be given by Mr. Lynch to that effect, and on presenting the two to the agent at Westbourne, on or before the 13th inst., free transportation will be given to starting point. Others who are not purchasers will have to pay two-thirds fare. Parties purchasing on the Canadian Northern will have to come to Portage la Prairie or Gladstone and should have receipts from both roads. Lunch provided at 11.30 a.m.

Don't miss this opportunity of securing some of the best pure bred Shorthorns in the West.

WALTER LYNCH, D. S. MACDONALD,
Proprietor, Auctioneer,
Westbourne, Portage la Prairie.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the
U.S. & CANADA. } CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
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COOPER SHEEP DIP

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

for 60 years. Used on 250 millions annually. Superior to all other kinds. No smell. Benefits while it cures. Keeps flock clean a long time. Increases growth and quality of wool. Used by large majority of sheep breeders in all countries.

If local druggist cannot supply, send \$1.75 for \$2 (100 gal.) pkt. to MARTIN, BOLE & WYNNE DRUG CO., and BOLE DRUG COMPANY, Winnipeg.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Weak Litter.

W. N. C., Napinka, Man.: "Four sows were fed during the winter on chopped barley, bran and wheat. Three of them farrowed good strong pigs. The other one farrowed only two pigs. These had no hair on and died. What was the cause?"

Answer.—The cause of this trouble is usually ill-health in the sow during the period of gestation, or at the time of breeding, though in-and-in breeding may have something to do with it.

Feed for Bull.

M. N. E., Innisfail, Alta.: "What is the best feed for a Shorthorn bull, 16 months old, to put him in good condition?"

Answer.—In addition to plenty of good hay and water, give chopped grain and shorts, or chop and bran twice a day. The kind of grain chosen does not matter much if you remember that chopped wheat and barley are much more nutritious, bulk for bulk, than chopped oats, and must be fed in smaller quantities. Begin with a small quantity of the chop, say a quart at a feed, and increase the amount gradually, otherwise you will be apt to induce diarrhoea.

Sore on Back.

Subscriber, Regina: "I bought a cow this spring which had a sore back, about midway along backbone. It had a scabby appearance and would sometimes show a little blood. The man from whom I bought the cow said that barb wire caused the trouble, but I have heard since that her back broke out this way without any apparent reason. I expected it to heal up, but it keeps about the same. The cow is not bothered in the least, but I would like to know what to do for it."

Answer.—Wash the sore with soap and water and afterwards sprinkle it with burnt alum.

To Remove a Wart.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, Man.: "I have a heifer, two years old, with a large growth over the right eye. It came there during last winter. It appears to be a large seed wart. Could you tell me what to do to put it away?"

Answer.—If it is possible, from the shape of the wart, to apply a ligature tightly around its base, this will be the best way to remove it. You may have to apply a second ligature if the wart is large, as the first one will cut into the skin in a few days and thus become loose. The second ligature can be applied without removing the first. A rather fine strong cord is best for the purpose. A shoemaker's waxed end is first-rate. The wart should drop off in from seven to ten days. If the wart is so flat that no ligature can be applied, you will have to treat it with caustics. Apply butyr of antimony every second day with a feather, being careful to touch only the wart and not the surrounding skin.

Enlarged Thyroid Gland.

J. A. P., Glenella, Man.: "What is the matter with my cow? A lump started to grow under her throat last December. I thought it was lumpy jaw, so I bought a bottle of Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure, but it did it no good. It is about the size of a goose egg now, but not fastened to the jaw bone, seems to be loose between skin and throat."

Answer.—This is a case of enlargement of one of the thyroid glands. These glands are situated at the upper part of the throat, one on each side of the wind pipe, and in their healthy state are so small as to attract no notice. When diseased they will swell to a great size, sometimes as large as a child's head. Under treatment with potassium iodide the swelling will often go down, and you might try this treatment on your cow. Take of iodide of potassium two ounces, water, sufficient to make eight ounces. Dissolve. Give half an ounce twice a day in the food or water.

Chronic Cough.

C. W. Wallace, Lumsden, Assa.: "I have a horse, brought from the East this spring. He took distemper about a month or more

ago and since then has had a bad cough, although he seems all right otherwise. The cough seems to be from the lungs and I have tried many remedies without doing any good. I am feeding good oat sheaves and turn him out at nights. Please tell me if the cough is the effect of the distemper and what will cure it."

Answer.—Yes, the cough is the sequel to the distemper. Try the following prescription: Iodide of potassium two ounces, tincture of squills two ounces, glycerine two ounces, water to make a sixteen ounce mixture. Give one ounce three times a day.

Indurated Udder.

Subscriber, Hillesden, Assa.: "One of my cows is dry in two teats. Before calving that part of the udder gets like a stone, but when she calves it becomes all right. Later it has started to swell and is now three times the size of the other half. Will it affect the milk in any way? If so, what treatment is needed?"

Answer.—You neglect to say if your cow has calved or not, but we presume she has not. You would do well to turn this cow into heef at the first opportunity, as it is impossible to say whether the milk from the two apparently healthy quarters is all right or not, and if it is not it might be the means of conveying disease to her calf or to human beings using the milk. To reduce the swelling, foment the swollen part with hot water, and afterwards paint it with helladonna liniment, repeated two or three times a day.

Death Following Castration.

Subscriber, Chickney, Assa.: "I castrated a 4 weeks old calf, tying cords with string apparently in a satisfactory manner. In three days calf died. Performed postmortem and found on dissection a mass of coagulated blood about the size of a man's head situated above scrotum and below abdomen. Will he much obliged if you will state cause."

Answer.—The string must have slipped from the cord, allowing haemorrhage to take place, and for some unknown reason the blood did not escape through the wound, but accumulated in the loose tissue about the scrotum, forming the large clot found at the postmortem. Tying the cord with string is not a good way to castrate young calves. If done during the first two weeks, the best plan is to cut off the end of the scrotum, squeeze out the testicle, seize it and pull it out until the cord breaks off, doing the same with the other. At this age there is no danger of bleeding when the vessels are torn across, not cut. At a later stage than two or three weeks, it is well to scrape the cord through with a jagged edged knife. The frayed end of the cord then forms a blood clot and prevents bleeding.

Hip Joint Lameness.

Tbos. Cay, Kinistino, Sask.: "A horse of mine became lame last summer in hind leg. Sometimes walks all right, at other times goes sideways and swings leg outwards. Muscles on inner side of thigh very hard. Blisters and Elliman's embrocation have done no good. Has considerable difficulty in getting on his feet. Front leg on same side (right) was first affected, but became all right in a few days. His stifle joint is all O.K. Has done nothing since July last, but does not improve. Please suggest remedy, if any."

Answer.—The symptoms point to the hip joint as the seat of lameness. It is a difficult part to treat as it is so thickly covered by the muscles that external remedies cannot penetrate to the seat of the trouble. You might apply a blister to the hip, or what would be more effectual, take him to a veterinary surgeon and have a seton inserted.

Chronic Swelled Leg.

Old Subscriber, Penhold, Alta.: "What can I do for a mare with a large hind leg? Two years ago she had distemper and it settled in her legs. They were all swelled and it ended up in this one. She is smart on it and seems to be better working. When she stands in the stable a day it gets larger still and as soon as I take her out and work her for a while it seems to break and water runs from it and it breaks in a fresh place every time. Is hard and calloused from hook to fetlock. I cannot find any break in the skin."

Answer.—We fear you can do little to cure this leg. It has been allowed to go too long without treatment, and although some improvement would follow treatment even now, the leg would become as bad as ever from very slight causes afterwards. You should take care that the mare is out every day. If not at work, exercise her or turn her out. Regulate her feed to correspond with her work. When the leg breaks out, bathe it with cold water containing a little sugar of lead, one ounce to the gallon.

Sore Teats.

H. T. Meadow Creek, Alta.: "I have a milch cow that I have been treating for sore teats for the last five weeks, but without effect. Reddish pimples form all over the teat, rather small at first, but growing and later forming a scab, which peels off. They seem to be getting worse. Could you give me the cause and remedy for this?"

Answer.—At this time of the year cows sometimes get poisoned by getting their teats into contact with poison ivy, a plant that grows wild in most parts of the North-

Fleming's 3
are free if they fail.

NOT ONE SPAVIN THAT CANNOT BE CURED.

We mean this. We are ready to prove it any time. Most severe spavins are not even hard to cure, can often be cured with one 45-minute application of **Fleming's Spavin Cure**. Certain to be cured in time, without injury to the horse, seldom leaves a scar. Equally certain for Ringbone, Splint, Curb, etc. No cost if the remedy fails. Our free book is too important for you to overlook. Send today.

J. F. Sparling, Syracuse, Neb., writes: "I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure from my druggist. It took the spavin out clean and surprised many, including myself. One can hardly tell which leg the spavin was on."

NO LUMP JAW.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure has had many years' test by leading cattlemen of the country, and the fact that it is a certain cure is now conceded by all. One case of lump jaw endangers your herd and pastures. Certain and easy cure with this remedy or no cost. Book for you.

FISTULA AND POLL EVIL

Cured in 15 to 30 days. Few cases have heretofore been cured and then slowly. Now all cases can be quickly cured. The remedy is quick and certain, but harmless and easy to use. Has been tried for two years without a single failure. We have an interesting circular for you.

Write today for printed matter on the above. Mention this paper.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
36 Front St., West, Toronto, Ont.

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

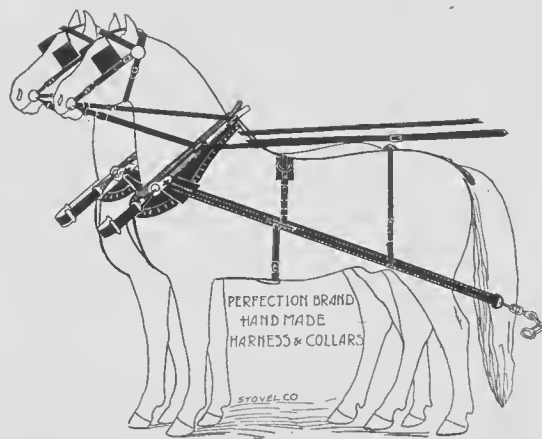
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ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

Perfection Brand Hand Made Harness

A good reliable Harness
for general farm and
team work.

Guaranteed all oak
tanned leather and
every stitch hand-
stitched.



BRIDLES—\$4.50 per pair. 3 cheeks, square blinds, ring bits, fancy fronts and rosettes.
LINES—\$2.75 per set. 7/8 x 21 ft., with snaps.
HAMES & TRACES—\$13.00 per set. Clip or Concord holt hame, 1 1/2 in. by 6 ft. traces, with 5 link heel chain, 1 1/2 holly hand billets, two 3/4 and two 1 in. hame straps. A good 3-ply trace.
BELLY BANDS—\$1.25 per pair. Folded, with 1 1/2 in. buckles.
BACK BANDS—\$1.90 per set. 3 x 18 harness, leather housing, heavy felt lined, 1 1/2 inch lams.
TURN BACKS and HIP STRAPS—\$2.00 per set. 7/8 in. back strap, 3/4 bip strap, folded cruppers to buckle on, and trace carriers.
BREAST STRAPS—\$1.25 per pair. 1 1/2 inch extra heavy straps, snaps and slides, with harness.
MARTINGALES—\$1.25 per pair. 1 1/2 inch extra heavy straps.
COLLARS—\$4.50 per pair. Perfection brand, hand sewn, hand stuffed, russet leather face, black leather backs and rims.
Oak tanned leather is the only leather used in any of our harness.
Carefully packed in box and shipped freight prepaid to any address for \$28.00.

A. E. WIMPERIS, Manufacturer of Perfection Brand Horse Collars
592 Main Street, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Manitoba Hard Wall Plaster

X. L. C. R. Cement

If your dealer doesn't carry these in stock, write direct to

THE MANITOBA UNION MINING CO. Limited,
214 Grain Exchange, - WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

west. The symptoms produced are just what you describe, and the disease is sometimes difficult to eradicate. Give the cow a good dose of salts, say, one pound, dissolved in water and given from a bottle. This should have a good effect in removing the poison from the system. Bathe the teats twice a day with a 2 per cent. solution of soda bicarb. and afterwards touch each of the pimples or scabs with a camel hair brush dipped in a saturated solution of picric acid and glycerine.

Knee Sprung.

Subscriber, Gleichen, Alta.: "1. A valuable stallion is beginning to spring in one knee, just a little. Is there any liniment that would do him any good, or could you give me a hint on shoeing? Should the shoe have calks on or not? 2. Could you also tell me what would make a little more hair grow on a horse's fetlock? Horse is sound and active, but have a reason for wanting more hair."

Answer.—1. This condition arises from allowing the foot to become unbalanced by faulty shoeing or from wearing the shoes too long a time. The hock tendons of the leg are thus submitted to a continual strain and become sore. The horse then advances the knee in an effort to place the leg in a comfortable position, and after a time this partial flexure of the knee becomes chronic. If the foot is attended to before this last condition is reached there is every prospect of curing the case. Take off the shoes and level the feet carefully, removing all excessive growth, especially from the toe. Then apply a thin flat shoe without calks, so as to allow the frog to reach the ground. To prevent contraction of the tendons rub them well with cottonseed oil once or twice a day.

2. Apply a very little coal oil twice a week. Don't put on much or you will blister the part.

Intestinal Parasites.

H. Bros, Saskatoon, Sask.: "I have a horse rising 10 years old which I got from a band that came in from Montana. Last winter he was fed hay and oats, and only had work enough to keep him in exercise. He had a dose of colic during the winter that brought him down in flesh. Since spring work began he has been having three gallons of oats daily. For the last two weeks has done practically nothing and has been still getting his three gallons of oats. I have been feeding him also, morning and evening, a much advertised condition powder, but without any apparent improvement. He is not hidebound, but his hair seems a little dry, and he is now that poor I hate to take him out. Would you advise me to have him bled, or would he be the better to be physicked, or what kind of a tonic would I give him. His teeth are all right."

Answer.—The presence of worms in the alimentary canal seems the most probable cause of your horse's condition and we would advise a vermifuge treatment. Divide one ounce of santonin into three doses and give one every night in a small bran mash. After giving the last dose, take all hay away from him, and in the morning give a physic ball. Aloes seven drachms, or if a large horse, eight drachms; calomel half a drachm, ginger one drachm, soft soap sufficient to make a ball. Follow the action of the purgative with good feed and tonics, especially iron.

Out of Condition—Condition Powder.

X. Y. Z., Dundee, Man.: "1. I have a young hroncho mare which was too heavily fed with grain last fall; when we started to thresh her neck broke out in sores, and which were soon covered with hard scabs. She has been miserable ever since. She eats and drinks as well as ever, but plays out with less than half a day's work. When standing in the stable she sweats around the flanks profusely, and seems to breathe twice for every once she should. When in the stable for a day she swells in the fetlock joints, and is continually resting first one hind foot, then the other. Have never known her to lie down in stable. 2. What would you advise me to give a mare, that had typhoid fever last fall and plays out on the work this spring? 3. What ingredients could I get to make a good condition powder for my horses, for the spring and fall?"

Answer.—1. Give her a dose of physic; aloes seven drachms, ginger one drachm, soft soap sufficient to make a ball. Starve her over night and give the ball in the morning, feeding soft feed afterwards until she purges. When she has resumed her normal state after the purgative, begin giving her Fowler's Solution, a tablespoonful in her feed twice a day and gradually increase the dose up to four tablespoonfuls at a dose. Report progress in two weeks.

2. A run at pasture.

3. Sulphate of soda one pound, sulphate of iron four ounces, gentian half a pound, nitro four ounces, ginger four ounces. Give a large tablespoonful in each feed. The above quantity is for one horse.

Edema.

F. J. F., Grenfell, Assa.: "I have a valuable mare which, before she foaled last year, swelled up greatly under her belly from her udder forward nearly to her front legs. After foaling this swelling continued and came up partly on the sides in two large ridges. Now after the foal has been from her several months, the swelling continues more or less and is painful to the touch. Running matter came from it some time ago. It got somewhat better, but seems to be getting worse again. What is

the cause and cure and would it be safe to try and get her in foal again?"

Answer.—It is a quite frequent occurrence to see a mare swell under the belly before foaling, but the swelling usually soon goes away afterwards, and it is uncommon for it to remain persistently for such a length of time as in this case. It shows a dropsical tendency with possibly kidney or heart trouble. Give the mare twice a day the following powder: Bicarbonate of potash half an ounce, powdered digitalis twenty grains. Foment the swelling with hot water, afterwards rubbing in a little of the following: Mercurial ointment two ounces, lanolin two ounces. Mix. Give exercise every day or let her run on the grass. As for breeding her again, it would not be dangerous, but you would have a recurrence of the trouble.

Softening of the Bones.

Subscriber, Beaver, Man.: "I have a sow that has had her second batch of pigs. She began to get lame on one hind leg and kept getting worse from the time the young pigs were three weeks old. At five weeks we had to take them off her, for she could hardly get around on that leg. She has got barley chop, scalded, ever since she had pigs and was in a nice warm stable. Another sow is just one year old and she had pigs. I took them off her and she is going lame on the same hind leg as the other sow. She was in the same stable and got the same kind of feed as the other one got. What is wrong and what can I do for them?"

Answer.—These sows appear to be suffering from a disease in which the bones become soft from a lack of lime salts in their composition. The large bone of the hind leg (femur) is often the first part attacked, and sometimes this becomes so weakened by the disease that it is unable to bear the weight of the body, and is fractured. Prevention is of more importance than cure, and may be attained by feeding a mixed diet rather than one constant food, and by supplying the lime salts in a digestible form in cases where there seems to be a special need for them. A little fresh ground bone is a good way to supply the necessary materials.

Toothache.

Subscriber, Bear Creek, Man.: "A mare, about 10 years old, is in good condition and looks healthy, gets wild hay, and when working, about one gallon and a quarter oats (part chopped oats) per meal. About three weeks ago, after harrowing all afternoon, put her in the stable, and though she seemed well, she could not eat. She was hungry enough, for when hay was given her she took a bite, but could not chew it, and kept throwing her head up and down, and did this every time she tried to eat. Now and then she rubbed the side of her head, near her mouth, on manger. She seemed all right in about an hour. Saw her do the same (throwing head up and down) during the following two or three days, but not since. Yesterday, while seeding, she acted strangely. She would frequently throw her head up, ears forward, and act as if she were afraid of something under her, and sometimes ran forward. She is not nervous, of quiet disposition, and very easily handled. Might add, has a tendency to swell under belly just behind fore legs when idle. What was the cause of her acting so and what should I do for her?"

Answer.—Toothache will occasion the symptoms you describe, and at the age of your mare it is not an uncommon complaint of horses. You should take the mare to a veterinary surgeon for examination and treatment.

A Case for Soap and Water.

E. B. D., Fairfax, Man.: "I have a horse whose sheath swells when he stands in the stable for a few days. It is quite dirty with a black scaly substance. He took a weak spell in the field about a week ago and I have not been able to get more than a half day's work out of him at a time since. He staled quite often at work and then straddled along and finally refused to go, he did not show signs of colic, but was a little weak on pressing across kidneys. He sweats very easily. Can you give any advice?"

Answer.—Take soap and warm water and wash out this horse's sheath until you get it clean. Pass your hand up into the sheath, grasp the penis firmly and pull it down gently but steadily. The horse will oppose this with the retractor muscles and it is sometimes difficult to get it out of the sheath, but by perseverance you will succeed. When you have withdrawn it from the sheath examine the end of it, just above the opening (meatus). You will probably find a hard substance there about as large as a marble. This is called by horsemen a "bean." It consists of waxy material secreted by the glands of the part, and has gradually accumulated in a sort of little pocket that exists just above the opening in the end of the organ. Here it interferes more or less with the exit of the urine, and, when large, it may retard it so seriously as to affect the horse's health and injure his kidneys. It is very important, then, to remove it, and this can be done easily by squeezing it out of the cavity it occupies, making sure, before letting go, that every bit of it is gone. This has been the most likely cause of the symptoms shown by your horse, and he should get better after its removal.

If you want a harvesting machine that is reliable—one that will work successfully in all conditions of grain—buy the McCormick. [Adv.]



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if you need new Furs, or have Furs needing alteration or repairs—we do repair work at this season

20 Per Cent Cheaper

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HIGH CLASS HATS AND FURS,
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NEW DISCOVERY

Carnefac

Stock Food

RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING
VETERINARIANS AS

The Greatest Flesh and Muscle Producer Known.

261 James Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN., MAY 10th, 1902.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have examined the formula of ingredients entering into the composition of your stock food "Carnefac," and find same to be free from anything injurious to live stock. In my opinion it is a good tonic and condition powder.

Yours truly, W. E. MARTIN, V.S.,
Dominion Government Veterinary Inspector.

This Stock Food is recommended not only by those Veterinary Surgeons whose names appear on the boxes, but by scores of owners who have fed it to their stock. It will assist nature in removing deleterious substances from the system, tone up the organs, assist digestion and assimilation of the food. You get one-third more benefit from the grain fed and save doctor's bills. It is the cheapest food on the market, 5 feeds for a cent. In its various forms it is suitable for Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry, keeps them sleek and healthy. Try it once and note the effects.

**W. G. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.**

BETTER CALVES and MORE CALVES

ARE RAISED ON

HERBAGEUM AND SKIM MILK

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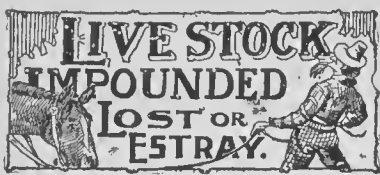
CALF MEALS and
CREAM EQUIVALENTS

THE WORLD

HAS YET PRODUCED.

HERBAGEUM

IS FOR SALE IN EVERY TOWN AND VILLAGE
IN CANADA.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in this Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

Impounded.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray, compiled since May 20th issue:

Baldur, Man.—One pony mare, about eight or nine years old, color black, no marks or brands.—H. Goodman.

Balcarres, Assa.—On May 7th, 1902, horse (supposed stallion), about five years, dark brown, eight about 15½ hands, weight about 1,100 lbs., no brand.—John Morton, S.W. 28, 21, 11w2.

Blackwood, Assa.—Mare, bay, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, has halter on, branded R lazy T on right shoulder; mare, blue roan, no brand; large horse, bay, spot in forehead; horse, black, hollow backed, right hind foot white; mare, bay, white spot in forehead; mare, brown, spot in forehead, three white feet, branded X on left hip.—W. Cary, 3, 19, 11w2.

Chater, Man.—One brooch mare, color brown, three white feet, white spot on face, branded "o-o" on left hip.—S. P. Nevins.

Hartney, Man.—One black cow and one red cow, both dehorned, apparently young, no mark or brand.—A. M. Marriott.

Morris, Man.—One bay mare, about five years old, with one white star in forehead, a stripe of white on nose, a piece out of left ear and the tail cut square; also one light bay colt, coming two years old, with one white star in forehead.—W. Wait.

Pigeon Lake, Man.—One mare, color red, four years old, with white spot on forehead, two hind legs white, branded on right shoulder, but not clearly.—Napoleon Thibert.

Estray.

Foam Lake, Assa.—Pony, dark sorrel, blurred brand resembling JP monogram on right shoulder.—Judson Bray, 34, 30, 11w2.

Langdon, Alta.—Since 1900, mare, aged, sorrel, broken, white face, branded MD monogram on left shoulder.—L. McKinnon.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since early summer of 1901, mare, dark iron grey, branded circle with bar across on left shoulder.—William Hewes.

New Lunnun, Alta.—Since April 22nd last, mare, brown, white star on forehead, white nose, white hind feet, indistinct brand on left shoulder yearling colt, black, white star on left shoulder.—Franklin A. Pierce.

Ninga, Man.—One pair of ponies, one mare, roan, with white face, four white feet, three years old; one horse colt, one year old, bay, with white face, no brand.—W. Nay, 20, 3, 18.

Lost.

Abernethy, Assa.—From Indian Head about April 1st, 1900, buckskin mare, star on forehead, black mane and tail, about 800 lbs.; bay mare, black feet, about 950 lbs.; also a dark brown mare, two white feet, about 1,250 lbs., branded W. Anyone giving information leading to recovery will be suitably rewarded.—John Burton.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Pony mare, eight years, roan, in foal, blaze in forehead, branded 3 on right shoulder, bit of rope around neck; gelding, two years, bay, white spot between eyes, white front stockings; also large two-year-old mare colt, sorrel, blaze down to nose.—Eug. Gfroerer, 28, 20, 12w2.

Yellow Grass, Assa.—One three-year-old colt, filly, light bay, small white stripe down face, hind feet white. A reward will be given for information that will lead to recovery.—Fred Altwasser, 27, 10, 17w2.

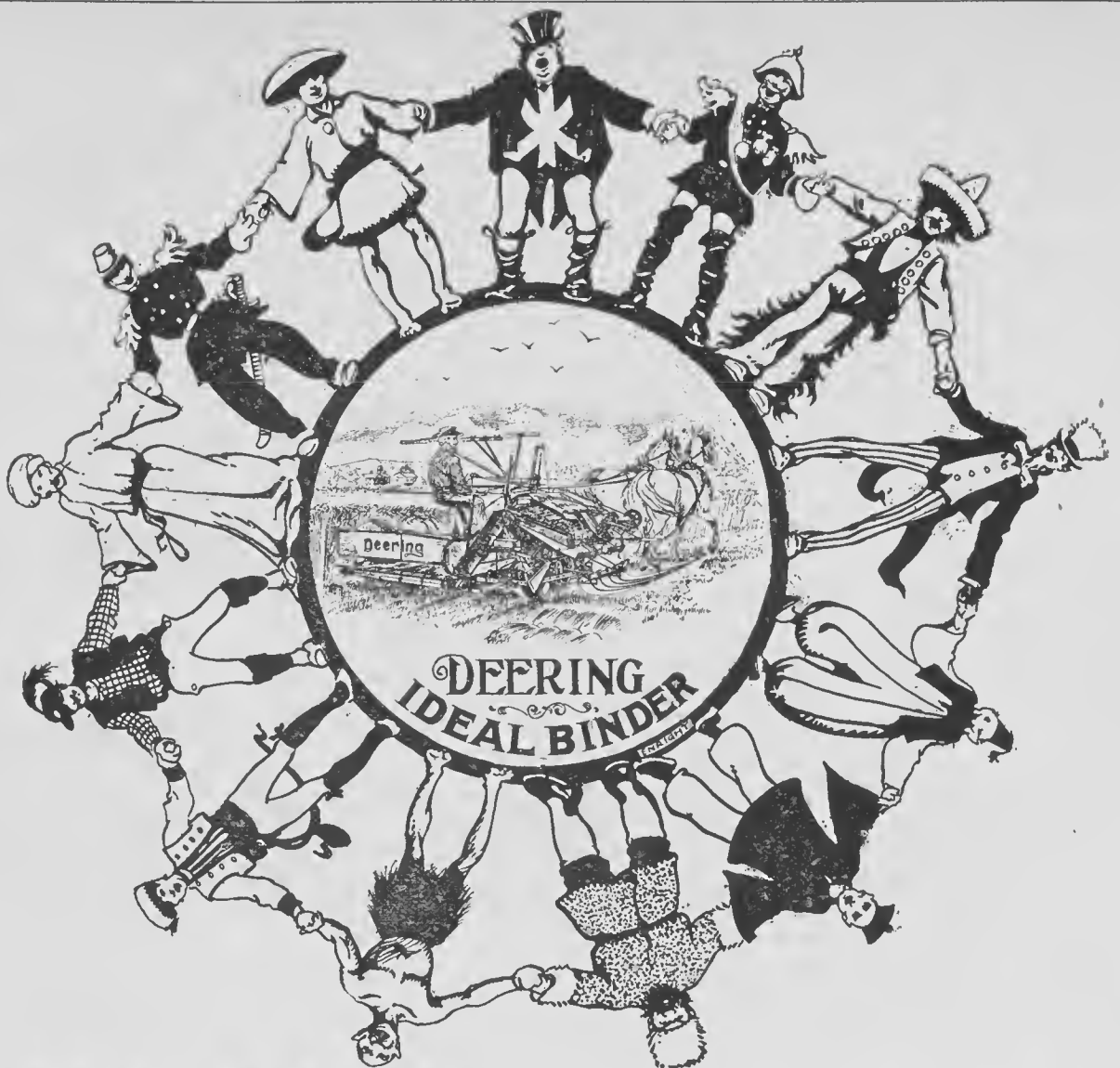
Lucas, Man.—Bay mare, two years old, white face, both hind feet white; yearling colt, bay, with stripe on face; yearling colt, grey, been partly clipped over back.—Wm. Rowles.

Redpath, Assa.—Brown mare, weight about 1,100, manger lump on breast; bay horse, docked tail, narrow stripe in face, one ear split, one white hind foot, no brands. Reward on recovery.—O. H. Dynes.

\$5.00 REWARD

Strayed from Sec. 16, 16, 20, one light bay mare, three years old, white strips on face and four white feet; one horse, aged, color white, scab on right hip; one small dark bay filly, two years old. Five dollars reward to anyone notifying the undersigned as to their whereabouts.

THOMAS HETHERINGTON,
Newdale, Man.



ALL NATIONS UNITE IN SINGING THE PRAISES OF DEERING MACHINES

Call on Deering Agents located in all parts of Western Canada, and examine samples. Then place your orders for your 1902 Machines and Twine.

"To drink a tea that is perfection after using ordinary kinds, surprises most people and may surprise you." Try Blue Ribbon

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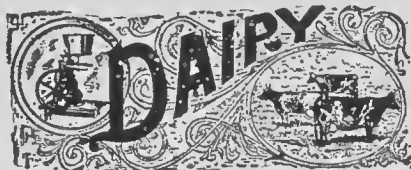
To receive a DR. SANDEN HERCULEX ELECTRIC BELT on free trial, you have simply to drop me a letter or postal card and I will arrange to send an appliance. You can wear it 60 days, then pay me only if cured. If not, return the Belt. That is all. Thousands have been put out on these terms. That is the faith I have. Think of it. No sickening, bad tasting drugs, no inconvenience, no loss of time from work or pleasure. You simply place my Belt comfortably about the waist bed-times, take it off mornings. It sends a pleasant, warm soothing current of real life through the weakened parts while you sleep. Overcomes drains, nervousness, impotency, lame-back, varicocele. Benefits to back and nerves at once. Upon request I send in plain sealed envelope my

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Special Dairy Meetings.

The Dairy Superintendent for Manitoba has made arrangements for the following special dairy meetings to be addressed by himself and Mr. Lutley, Instructor to the Creameries. In making arrangements for these meetings suggestions were sent to those in charge that the lecturer would like to have ready for use one or two or even more different cream separators which are in use in the district and from 50 to 100 lbs. of fresh milk. These will be used in explaining the proper use of the separator and the care of the same. He will also give explanations regarding any trouble that may have been experienced by those present in operating their separators. He would like also to have on hand four or five small crocks, or tubs, or large rolls of butter, so that he could judge and score them, making any necessary explanations. Special invitation should be given to the ladies to be present, as the meetings will be most interesting and valuable to farmers' wives and daughters.

Meetings to be addressed by C. A. Murray:—

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| Swan Lake | June 6, 1 p.m. |
| Macgregor | " 9, 1 p.m. |
| Gladstone | " 10, 7 p.m. |
| Rapid City | " 11, 1 p.m. |
| Minnedosa | " 11, 1 p.m. |
| Russell | " 16, 7 p.m. |
| Foxwarren | " 17, 1 p.m. |
| Birtle | " 18, 1 p.m. |
| Solsgirth | " 19, 2 p.m. |
| Newdale | " 20, 7 p.m. |

Meetings to be addressed by Fred Lutley:—

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| Emerson | June 9, 1 p.m. |
| Morris | " 10, 7 p.m. |
| Manitou | " 11, 1.30 p.m. |
| Pilot Mound | " 12, 2 p.m. |
| Crystal City | " 13, 1 p.m. |
| Glenboro | " 17, 7 p.m. |
| Baldur | " 18, 1 p.m. |
| Belmont | " 19, 1 p.m. |
| Miami | " 20, 7 p.m. |

Owing to the change in the timetable of the C. P. R. occurring on June 15 there may be some change in the hour at which the meetings will be held after the 15th, but it is not likely that there will be any need for a change in dates.

The Farmer is pleased to see the Dairy Department making these meetings of a practical nature. The proper running of a cream separator is an important item and a most interesting and instructive address can be given on this, while the scoring of butter will pave the way for a profitable talk on everything in connection with butter making.

Marketing Green Cheese.

In last issue was given the report of the sub-committee on cheese of the London Home and Foreign Produce Exchange on Canadian cheese. Yet, in the face of this Ontario cheese makers are shipping out cheese long before they are cured. The cheese market is rather bare in England, and hence the demand by exporters for cheese. The result is that cheese are being taken out of the curing room a few days after they are made and started for England, where they will arrive about the time they should only be ready to come out of the factory. Disaster can only be the outcome and permanent injury to the name of Canadian cheese. It makes quick returns to the patron, but it will make a quick permanent cut in the price of the season's make. Such cheese will arrive on the English market before they are cured, and if sold at once will not be pleasant eating. Any taints that may develop will be at the loss of the English dealer, because none can be detected before the cheese leaves the factory; these he will charge back later on with full interest. Had the cheese been held

in the factory until cured there would be time for any taint to develop and the loss would have been borne by the cheese maker or patrons. It may look like an apparent gain, but in the end it can only come back on the patron. The cheese dealers are to blame in this; they have complained against the practice, and now they are the very ones to buy green curd to ship it as cheese. They are the ones who put temptation in the way of the makers and yet they are the ones who have in the past denounced this practice. The Ontario cheese maker may well pray to be delivered from his friends. All friends of dairying deplore this kind of work, as it can only work injury to the good name of the Canadian cheese trade. Manitoba has been troubled in this way a little, but we hope our makers and dealers will let the cheese ripen for at least 10 days—better two weeks—before they put it on the market.

Stay With the Dairy.

We frequently hear it said that dairying won't go in the West, it ties a man up too close and wheat's the thing to grow to make money with, "pulling teats" is too slow altogether. In spite of this the dairy business is steadily increasing in volume and farmers are working into more cattle as rapidly as they can. All intelligent men agree that the same land cannot continue to grow wheat forever and that sooner or later there will come a time when the land will no longer give profitable returns. The cow then will play a most important part, because she is one of the best machines on the farm for converting the products of the soil into food for man's use. Farmers realize this and more cows are being milked each year.

There is one remarkable fact about dairying that will stand investigating, that is that it has been the most reliable industry connected with farming during the last 30 years. There have been ups and downs, of course, and in all branches, but the dairy has had a good deal the best of it. This we think is because it gives a greater opportunity for the exercise of man's skill in rearing and feeding the dairy cow and in manufacturing her milk into products which will catch the consumer's eye and satisfy his palate, than in any other line of farm work. It will always be so. A great many men prefer beef raising to dairying because it does not tie a man to a cow's tail, as the saying goes, for 365 days in the year. It may be for this reason also that dairying yields such excellent returns. There isn't the same competition. Values for dairy products are likely to be quite high so long as beef remains a high price. Values of dairy produce are much more apt to stay up than beef values. Why? The last census of live stock taken by the United States shows that the population increased 22 per cent. during the last decade, but the increase in the number of cows was only 4 per cent. during the same period. While this may not be true of Canada, it means that the U.S. will soon not be able to supply her own population with dairy products and will cease to be an exporter to England. Dairying, therefore, at present, holds out much promise of permanent profit.

Russian Competition in Butter.

No country shows such signs of dairy expansion as Russia. The opening up of the prairie land of Siberia by the Transcontinental railway is showing new possibilities of that country, and in last issue a note was made of the efforts the Russian government were making to assist the dairy industry. It will surprise many to know that for the first time the weight of butter sent from Russia to England was the second largest, standing next to Denmark. The average quality is the lowest received, but the Russian government intend to see that the quality is improved.

UNQUESTIONABLE PROOF OF THE EVERYDAY SUPERIORITY OF The Improved U. S. Separator

"The Kind that gets all the Cream."

Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the Washington State Experiment Station at Pullman, in an article in the *Ranch and Range*, Seattle, Wash., of August 15, 1901, gives the record of the testing of five samples of milk from dairymen using U. S. Cream Separators.

The five tests were as follows:

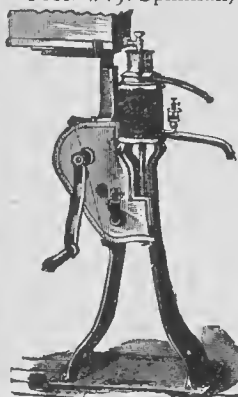
.00, .00, .01, .01, .04.

An average of .012 of one per cent.

Please notice that in two of the samples the professor could find no fat, and in the poorest one only .04. (Probably this dairyman did not run his separator according to the directions.)

These records show that

The U. S. Separator is without a peer in thoroughness of separation



HIGHEST AWARD at the PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION

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VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

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Are You Going to Buy a Cream Separator THIS YEAR?

If so, please cut out and fill in this blank and mail it to the address below. To do so will cost you but a two cent stamp and will bring you catalogues and information as to Cream Separators that may save you a bad investment in a poor separator.

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THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators

the latest product of the world's leading Cream Separator manufacturer.

HIGHEST PRIZE (KNIGHT'S DECORATION) AWARDED AT PARIS.

No disks to bother with and wash. Are very easy turners.

Guaranteed to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay 6% on whole first cost of machine each year. Five sizes—\$50 to \$200 each.

Valuable book on "Business Dairying" and Catalogue No. 123 free.

Sharples Co., P. M. Sharples, Chicago, Ill. West Chester, Pa.



W. H. ZIEGLER, Virden, Manitoba.
General Agent.

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IMPERIAL CREAMERY.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Highest market prices paid for Separator Cream and Print Dairy Butter.

Correspondence Solicited.

Centralization in Making Butter

The wisdom of centralizing dairy work as much as possible is illustrated by the remarks of a Toronto dealer, as given in the Weekly Sun. When asked why it was that of twelve countries sending butter to England nine got better prices than Canada, he said:—

"That is very easily explained. It is not that our butter is so much poorer than that of rival countries, but that our product lacks uniformity. Let me illustrate by what I have seen while in England. A big buyer, looking for a thousand boxes of creamery, will come to an importer and ask what he has to offer.

"Well," the latter will say, "here are a thousand Canadians, and there are a thousand Gold Leaf—meaning the brand of a well-known Australian creamery.

"Oh, damn your Canadians, give me the Gold Leaf."

"Now, why does this buyer say this? It is not because, individually, the Canadian boxes are not up to the Australian. It is because the Australians are all of one make—with absolute uniformity in color, flavoring and salting—while the Canadian may be of a dozen different makes, and of a dozen different standards. If our creamery business were centralized—if we had, say, one big factory with forty skimming stations outside sending in cream to it—we could double and treble our export butter trade in a few years, and at the same time get a better price for the butter produced."

Uniformity of product is what we should work for, and this can only be got by centralizing and manufacturing a large quantity in one place. The next best step is for makers to all follow the same rules in making, i.e., using the same amount of coloring and salt, and ripening to the same degree of acidity.

Preserving Butter.

The difficulty of preserving butter for any great length of time without deterioration has led to the use of various preserving substances. Most of those in use are more or less injurious to health and their use has been prohibited in Canada. The latest addition to the many preservatives is gum-arabic. Emile de Meulemeister, Brussels, Belgium, has found by numerous experiments that, by mixing powdered gum-arabic with butter in the requisite proportions for absorbing water, the butter can be kept for a long period without becoming rancid. If a small quantity of salt be added the butter will preserve its aroma. The great objection raised to this plan is that it takes so much gum-arabic to absorb the water that there would be too large a proportion of gum in the butter. Another objection is the difficulty of securing the gum free from impurities. If the use of the gum for this purpose became at all general the price would soon become prohibitive, because the supply is not large. The best preservatives are due care and cleanliness in handling the milk and cream in manufacturing and the use of cold storage. The use of preservatives leads to carelessness and an indifference to cleanliness.

Flies in a Factory.

Every cheese and butter maker votes flies a nuisance. Some makers go to the trouble of having screens for doors and windows to keep them out. Bad as it is, the annoyance caused by flies falling into milk and cream and the trouble of moving them is the least of the evil these pests do. Professor Harrison said at the recent Dominion dairy convention that he was astonished at the results shown by some experiments last year at the Guelph college. He found that one live fly was sufficient to spread some 250,000 germs that would cause gases to form in milk. A dead fly, if it remained in the milk, would do a great deal more harm. For this reason all factories and dairies should be protected with screens. The flies wander

everywhere and are bound to carry into a factory germs that will do a great deal of harm. Bacteria are more and more playing an important role in dairying, but unfortunately there are harmful germs as well as useful ones and flies are sure to bring in the harmful ones.

Solsgirth creamery started for the season on May 19th.

The first cheese of the season was sold to the Hudson's Bay Co. at 12c. a pound.

W. J. Buxton has taken charge of the Copenhagen creamery at Austin for the season.

The Souris Creamery Association is being closed out with a serious loss. It has been a losing concern all through.

Newdale creamery and Hough & Crowe, Birtle, are putting in Disbrow combined churns, purchased from the R. A. Lister Co., Winnipeg.

One instructor of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association says that there are quite a few factories that should be burned, because they are in such an unsanitary condition that nothing can be done with them.

Did you ever see anyone trying to buy a poor cow? It is nothing unusual to find a man looking for a good cow, or a fresh cow, but how many look for the poor ones? Finding the cow that is eating up the profits of a good cow is often of more material importance than adding another uncertainty to the herd.

A number of dairymen took a novel way of advertising their butter at a Nebraska fair last fall. They forwarded choice samples of their butter to be given away at the fair on crackers. At the same time they distributed circulars describing how the butter was made and the care given the cows and the milk at the dairies. The result was that they had demand for more butter than they could supply and at an advance over the regular market.

In co-operative dairying, where every patron has a pecuniary interest in the quality of the product, it is his imperative duty to do all in his power to enhance the value of that product. This is a duty he owes to himself as well as to the rest of the patrons, and not only should he take good care of his milk himself but he should insist on his co-patrons doing the same and that the maker should reject anything not fit for making the highest quality of goods.

At Willmar, in Southern Minnesota, a \$10 prize was recently offered to the girl who could prove that she had milked most cows from January 1st to October 1st. There was a full list of competitors, but a 16-year-old girl, Ebba Holborn, showed that she had within that period done over 10,000 milkings. Her daily task, it seems, was to milk 19 cows twice a day, but during the rush of summer work, she increased the number to 25 a day; and long practice has made her so proficient that she claims to be able to milk the 19 cows in 90 minutes. Besides her milking achievements, she is reported to be a pretty good cook and a high school student.

The dairymen of the United States have been putting up a stiff fight against oleomargarine which has culminated in the passing of a bill by both houses of Congress, which provides that oleo colored in imitation of butter shall pay a tax of ten cents per pound; if not colored the tax is reduced to one-fourth of one cent a pound. In addition to this, special taxes are laid against manufacturers of colored oleo as well as those who deal in it. The bill also provides that renovated or process butter is taxed one-fourth cent per pound. The bill is a fair one, and it becomes a law only after a most prolonged and severe battle between the dairymen and the manufacturers of oleomargarine.

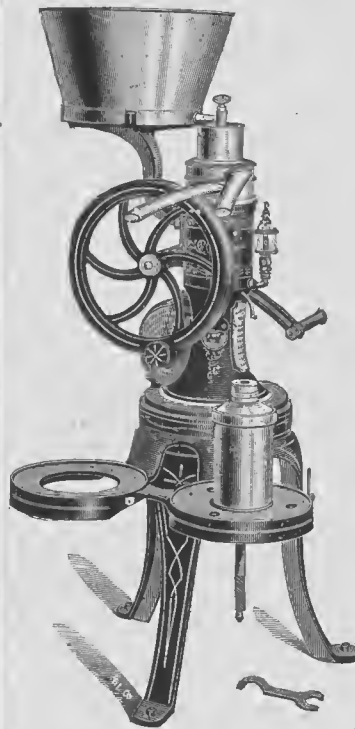
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"Have you tried it?"

Save the tags; they are valuable.

(Advt.)

A Moment's Glance at the NATIONAL Cream Separator



Will Impress You as to the extreme simplicity of its construction and finished appearance.

A Month's Trial Will Convince You

That the National is the lightest running, the easiest to wash and the safest; the bowl has only three parts to clean; that it can be thoroughly understood by anyone, and does not require experts to keep it properly adjusted; in fact it is not like other separators because **it is better—we want you to try the National.** The National does not need the slanderous and misrepresenting assistance used by large American would-be competitors last issue. It is a Canadian machine sold by honest manufacturers, by business people not resorting to methods above mentioned. **Why**

does the American concern take so much pains to damage the reputation of our machine? THEY KNOW, and SO WILL YOU if you see the National before buying a separator.

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General Agent Manitoba and North-West Territories.
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We make a specialty of Ear Labels and Buttons, Tattoo Markers, Milk Oil Sheep Dip, Cooper Sheep Dip (English), Worm Powders, Insect Powder, Rice's Lice Paint, Shears, Shearing Machines, Toxaline French Worm Cure, Crooks, Bells, Poultry Tonic, Poultry Bands, Shepherds' Cordial.

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The purity of Windsor Salt shows largely in the increased demand from the largest dairies. For rich, delicate flavor, and quickness with which it dissolves, in butter or cheese, it is unequalled.

Windsor Salt

Best grocers sell it.

GEE WHIZZ WASHERS

are adjustable and do large or small washings perfectly. Price, \$12.00, laid down at any station in Manitoba. Write—

J. J. COHOE,
Clear Springs, Man.
General Agent.





Winnipeg, June 6th, 1902.

The hopeful feeling that characterized the business of the early months of the year is not so strong now, for the continued wet weather that has prevailed so generally during the month of May has put the roads in bad shape and delayed seeding. As a result of this the sale of spring goods has not been as heavy as was expected and this has reacted on the wholesale houses. However, a good business is expected once the weather settles. The month of May, 1902, will long be remembered as an expensive month by the railroads, as washout after washout has caused long delays and heavy expense in putting the roadbed in shape again. There has also been considerable loss of live stock on the range through cold rains and snow storms. Seeding operations are practically finished on high lands, though here and there some coarse grains are still to be sown, but on the lower lands there is yet quite an acreage to sow, and it is likely that some of the land intended for crop will not be sown at all. The markets are characterized as a whole by great steadiness and there are few changes of note to record.

Wheat.

The market has been on the losing side for the last fortnight, reports of fine growing weather and promising crops in Europe, with very hopeful recent reports from the winter wheat states helping to pull down values 3c. since our last issue. Most of this decrease has taken place within the last week. The growth of the last fortnight in the spring wheat areas has been very promising, but the excessive rains have tended to harden the land very much and the actual growth is of too spindly a character. With more open soil and less rain the plant would have been much more stocky in habit and likely to do better later on. Thompson, Sons & Co.'s report of June 5th says:—

"Liverpool 4d. higher. Paris unchanged to 4c. higher. American markets opened easy, showed some strength and then eased off again and closed 4c. lower than yesterday, with an advance on distant futures, especially December. The day's news was meagre. The Price Current's weekly report was hairish. Primary receipts were larger, but still 75,000 bus. less than last year. Export clearances for the day were moderate at 430,000 bus. Chicago July closed 71 1/2c. to 72c.; Sept. 71c. Minneapolis July closed 72 1/2c.; Sept. 68 1/2c. Manitoba wheat shows no improvement and is a dull and stagnant market, with almost no business doing. A little spot 1 Northern was sold at 72 1/2c. in store Fort William, when American markets were at their best, and some 2 Northern could have been sold at 71c., but this afternoon the situation is duller than ever and buyers are not in sight. We quote values nominal at 74 1/2c. 1 Hard, 72 1/2c. 1 Northern, 70 1/2c. 2 Northern, there being sellers at these prices, but buyers are not making offers at any figure."

Inspector Horn's report for nine months from 1st September, 1901, to 31st May, 1902, is as follows:—

Wheat—1 Hard 7,543, 1 Northern 16,188, 2 Northern 19,365, 3 Northern 910, No. 4 119, Feed 68, Rejected 1 241, Rejected 2 95, No grade 2,196, Rejected 51, Condemned 40. Total 46,816 cars.

Oats—1 White 26, 2 White 1,567, 2 Mixed 30, Feed 654, Rejected 54, No grade 27. Total 2,658 cars.

Barley—3 Extra 16, No. 3 122, Feed 84, Rejected 7, No grade 10. Total 239 cars.

Flax—No. 1 9, No. 2 91, Rejected 43, No grade 3. Total 146 cars.

Total inspections, 49,859 cars.

For the month of May, 1902, the inspections were:—

Wheat—1 Hard 942, 1 Northern 2,250, 2 Northern 1,697, 3 Northern 30, No. 4 4, Feed 1, Rejected 1 14, Rejected 2, 7, No grade 103, Rejected 9, Condemned 6. Total 5,063 cars.

Oats—1 White 3, 2 White 49, 2 Mixed 34, Feed 27, Rejected 4. Total 117 cars.

Barley—No. 3 9, Feed 12, Rejected 1. Total 22 cars.

Total inspections for month, 5,202 cars.

Oats.

Prices are still on the firm side, and in car lots on track at Winnipeg sell as follows:—No. 1 White, 45c.; No. 2 White, 41c. to 42c. Feed, 40c.

Barley.

Seed barley is worth 48c., feed grades, 38c. to 40c.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS
BRANDON, MAN.
Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.
Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

Flour.

Ogllvies quote as follows:—Hungarian Patent, \$2.15 per sack of 98 pounds; Glenora, \$2.00; Alberta, \$1.85; Manitoba, \$1.70; XXXX, \$1.25.

Feed.

Mill feed is still very scarce. Bran is now up to \$16, shorts \$19 per ton. Chopped oats are up to \$20, barley \$24.

Horses.

There is a steady demand for farm horses, especially farther west, where settlement is being rapidly made, and dealers find no trouble in disposing of all they can secure. Values continue high.

Cattle.

The market is quite bare of good cattle, and those who have not their supplies contracted for are compelled to take inferior animals to meet their demands. There will be no improvement in this until the grass cattle come in. Cattle everywhere are doing well. Values are a little higher than at last report, as high as 5 1/2c. having been paid for choice steers. The usual run is from 4c. to 5 1/2c., and some of the stuff bringing the lower values is very dear buying at the price they bring, though, of course, a good thing for the seller.

Dressed beef, choice carcasses, runs from 9c. to 9 1/2c., with 8c. to 9c. for lower grades. Veal, 8c. to 9c. a pound and a good supply in sight.

Stockers continue to move westward at high values.

Sheep.

The market is nominal, there being practically no live animals on the move. Values are nominally 5c. to 5 1/2c. for live sheep off the cars here. The market is being supplied from Ontario. Dressed mutton, 11c. to 12c.

Hogs.

Receipts were quite heavy this week and the supply is likely to keep up better during June than it has been for some time, when it will again fall away. Values have remained steady at 6 1/2c. for choice hogs of the right weights off the cars at Winnipeg. The range is from 6 1/2c. to 6 1/4c. for choice animals and lower rates proportionately for lower grades. Dressed hogs, 7 1/2c. to 8 1/2c. per lb.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—Values are tumbling. Fresh made creamery is quoted at 18c. in Winnipeg.

Dairy—Receipts are light as compared with other years, but will become more liberal from now on. Pound bricks from separator cream bring 18c. in Winnipeg. The regular run for dairy is from 12c. to 15c., according to quality, delivered in Winnipeg.

Cheese—New Manitoba is coming on the market now and is bringing 11c. to 11 1/2c. at the factories.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Live chickens are coming in a little more freely and are now selling at 75c. a pair. Values will likely drop from now on. Live turkeys are selling at 11c. a pound.

Eggs—Supplies are coming in freely and values are a little easier than they were two weeks ago, being 3c. lower. We quote 11c. a dozen delivered here, with prospects of a further decline.

Hides and Wool.

The market is quiet, on a basis of 6 1/2c. for No. 1 inspected hides. Since last report there was a little squirt, 6 1/2c. being paid, but values have fallen back to 6 1/2c.

Wool—The Manitoba wool clip is now beginning to move. It is expected to be small. Values are low because of the plentiful supply of coarse wool throughout the world. We quote 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb., unwashed, delivered here.

Peace Proclamation

The Boers seemed but a feeble people when the war started, yet they cost a great empire much trouble to overcome them.

The bores in a woman's life caused by soap adulteration may seem scarcely worth taking into account; but the women who have overcome them by the use of Sunlight Soap know now how real the bores were. Try Sunlight Soap, Octagon Bar, and you will realize a relief from boredom like that experienced by the nation on the announcement of peace. (Advt.)

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited.

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto.
Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary institution in America. Experienced Teachers. Fee—Sixty-five Dollars per Session. Session begins in October. Apply to Principal Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Toronto, Canada.

When buying why not get the best?

That's good advice, but what do you call the best?

Well, we can't advise you about everything, but if its

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you want to know about, we would most emphatically say

STEPHENS'

"Where can you get it?"

Why from almost any up-to-

date hardware dealer be-

tween the great lakes and the Pacific Ocean.

WINNIPEG MACHINERY & SUPPLY CO.

J. G. GIBSON, Vice-President and General Manager

179 NOTRE DAME AVE, EAST, WINNIPEG

Wholesale Dealers in Machinery

Gasoline Engines

For Farmers

A SPECIALTY

WRITE US

Everything for Power



Our 4 Strand Fence, 3 Uprights to Rod, 4 ft. apart.

The Anchor Fence

Is made throughout of one kind and size of wire—No. 9 Galvanized Steel, with automatic ratchets to allow for contraction and expansion. Cheaper than barbed wire. It is easily constructed. Is the strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market.

No Barbs.

No Sagging.

Posts Can be Set 33 ft. Apart.



Our 5 Strand Fence, 5 Uprights to Rod, 33 inches apart.

Anchor Gates.—Iron or Wood Frame.

Correspondence Solicited.

Estimates Furnished.

Write for Catalogue.

Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., Winnipeg.

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P. O. Box 507.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
COR. McDERMOT AVE. AND ARTHUR STREET.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50. To Winnipeg (unless called for at office of publication), \$1.25.



WINNIPEG, JUNE 5, 1902

SAMPLING OUR WHEAT.

Premier Haultain is now on his way to England to take part in the Coronation ceremony. Before leaving he was waited on by W. R. Motherwell, President of the Western Grain Growers' Association, and D. H. McDonald, M. L. A., with a request that he would secure reliable samples of the grain sold as No. 1 hard for comparison with the authorized grades by which as a standard all western wheat is sold for shipment. We desire most sincerely that he may be able to get the light on this vexed question so much desired by farmers everywhere. It will be a great comfort to us when it is settled. Meantime we wish to put on record our opinion, arrived at as the result of repeated investigations, made in the past, that there is no wheat sold on any British exchange as "No. 1 hard." Our wheat is always sold on these exchanges, by sample, and under the general name of "Manitoba hard." As soon as Manitoba wheat reaches a British dock the authority of our mode of classifying it ceases, and it is sold on sample, just as all wheats, home and foreign, are there sold. If this is not so we shall accept correction with perfect good nature and apologize for our past ignorance.

THE AMENDED GRAIN ACT.

In another column The Farmer is pleased to give the changes made in the Grain Act at the last session of Parliament. The large crop and shortage of cars led to a condition of affairs that was simply unendurable, and the amended Act now gives that freedom in shipping that every farmer wants to have.

It is difficult by means of mere legislative enactment to provide any method of handling large quantities of grain whose principal outlet is a foreign market, without more or less of friction. But the longer and larger our experience the greater is the likelihood that if honestly tackled that friction will be reduced to a minimum. Such we think is the point at which we have reached in our grain inspection system. We have always thought that the restrictions on the flat warehouse system, which formed part of the original Act, and are now repealed, were a decided blunder. As a matter of fact there have been all along no such restrictions on one section of our railroad system. Yet there is scarcely one flat warehouse on its tracks, except at points where the wheat production did not warrant the erection of anything more up-to-date. The next year will show how many people there really are who have enough faith in flat warehouses to put their money into them. Yet, all the same, it is right that this restriction has been got rid of, whether it is used by farmers right away or not. It is a safety valve that they can fall back upon when they want to.

The provisions for supplying cars and loading platforms are, we believe, of much greater importance. Yet we are told that in the States to the south of us the loading platforms, once eagerly clamored for, are now comparatively little used. Whether that will be the experience here also remains to be seen. Wherever there is a large amount of work to do and a good man to run the elevator, we doubt if farmers will care much for platform loading. It is a safeguard, however, which the farmers can fall back upon should occasion arise. Every one will be glad to learn that once the commissioner has approved of a loading platform and made application for it, it must be constructed within thirty days. This time limit is the removal of another grievance, and, whether the platform is used to any extent or not, it is, as it were, a weapon in the farmer's hands against unfair dealing.

A frequent cause of heart-burning last winter was the distribution of cars. It was left too much in the hands of station agents, no two of whom seemed to follow the same plan. It is needless to recount the queer moves that were made by some agents, and all will welcome with delight the new ruling and the provision for distribution when a shortage of cars occurs.

Of all the enterprises into which farmers are being urged to put their odd cash we think the "farmers' elevator" the most feasible. Whenever there are the right men at the helm, they do the country good service.

Freedom of action and fair play to all seems to us the grand feature of the new amendments, and if at any time defects emerge after a season's trial they can be dealt with in due course.

A measure for the amendment of the Inspection Act in the grading of oats was launched in the Senate, but so far we have not been able to learn if it passed into law. There can hardly be half a dozen men in that august body who know anything about grading oats, and perhaps they felt it wisest to let it alone.

CONVENTION WEEK AT CALGARY.

The breeders of the Territories have reason to feel very proud indeed of the success which has attended their show, sale and annual meetings at Calgary the middle week of May. Young as the Territories are, they are setting the pace to the other portions of the Dominion in several matters. The Ontario breeders started the auction sales of pure bred stock, but the Territories have beaten them. They have added a most successful horse and cattle show, while in the matter of sending out expert judges to the local shows in circuits the Territorial Department of Agriculture has set an example to the rest of the Dominion. The success that has attended this last show and sale also serves to bring out the large number of breeders of pure bred stock there are in the Territories and the excellent quality of the stock they are breeding. The stock brought out, though not fat, was in the very best of breeding condition. There were a few exceptions, of course, but the owners of these animals learned a lesson they will profit by another year.

Under the encouragement given by these sales to breeders that they will be able to dispose of their surplus stock, we may look for a very rapid extension of breeding operations. No matter how rapidly they may extend, we feel sure there will be a market for all that can be bred in the West for many years to come, and especially so as the animals are just the class wanted here, being acclimated and therefore superior to Eastern cattle for range purposes. That the average quality of the animals sold this year was higher than last year's is well brought out in the fact that the average price is \$10.64 in advance of last year. The highest price made last year was \$250, this year it was \$290. Mead Bros. deserve great credit for their five yearling bulls that made an average of \$175 each.

In connection with the show, we

are pleased to note that at the close of the sale Professor Day gave a most interesting talk on the beef type of animal to those gathered around the ring. He used the highest priced bull, the one owned by John Ramsay, as a model to talk from. Talks of this kind are of inestimable value.

The work of the Horse and Cattle Breeders' Associations during the year shows good progress and the action of the horse breeders in asking that a license fee of \$100 be placed on all stallions standing or travelling for hire is one which will arouse some opposition, but it is, decidedly, a step in the right direction. If it were possible we would be in favor of a system of inspection also, whereby faulty animals would be barred altogether. The imposition of a fine upon owners who allow an 18 months old entire colt to run at large is a step which every breeder should approve of and use his influence to secure the passage of such a law by the Territorial Assembly.

The damage done to the breeding stock of settlers near an Indian reservation by pony stallions is a subject that has been threshed out at many a meeting. So far nothing has been done to abate the nuisance, though several plans have been proposed. It is a question that can best be dealt with by the Indian Department of the Dominion Government. Failing that, the Territorial Government should take the matter into their own hands as far as they can.

The cattle breeders are to be commended in tackling the question of cleaning and disinfecting stock cars and the improvements of the stock yards along the railway.

So successful and important has convention week become at Calgary that the choosing of a convenient and permanent place of meeting is now a question the associations must decide upon if their success is to continue. The sale and show must be made independent of the weather by the erection of a suitable judging and sale arena. The Dominion Live Stock Commissioner is prepared to assist each province to the amount of \$650, and in no way can he better assist than in furthering the erection of a suitable judging and sale arena. If Calgary is decided upon as the most suitable point, then the town council, and the agricultural society also, should contribute to the erection of such a building on the exhibition grounds. We hope to see a move in this direction before another year.

THE VALUE OF OUR GRAIN GRADES.

At a meeting of Russian political economists, recently held at St. Petersburg, one speaker said that Russian-grown wheat was being sold at 10 to 20 per cent. below its real value, mainly because no pains were taken to keep the good and bad apart. Any mixture of seed is sown by the ignorant peasantry, and after it has been harvested the good and bad are again thrown together in its transportation by rail or water. For this reason it is next to impossible to get any sample that fairly represents a bulk lot, and equally impossible to send a bulk lot corresponding to a sample that may have reached the buyer at an earlier date. This statement strikingly brings out the value to the farmers of Canada of the careful system of grading now legally established here.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

Every one has heard less or more of the increased immigration within the last three months. From returns issued by the Department of the Interior at Ottawa we learn that at the end of June, when annual reports are made up, close on 65,000 people will have come into the great New West of Canada. But numbers alone are no criterion of value in such a case. From the United States there will be little short of 25,000 entries within the year, not of ig-

norant foreigners or raw adventurers, but of the very best class of its farming population. Even from the British Isles there is a marked change in the class of immigrants. One of the special features of the last two seasons is the party of one hundred or so of capable farm workers, personally selected and conducted by men like Adamson, every man of whom is a prospective farmer and a missionary to the district he left in setting forth the opportunities offered here to all who are willing to exert themselves to earn an honorable independence by industry and skill. It is hardly possible to conceive of a better class of settlers than are now eagerly spreading over Northwestern Canada.

"IMPOSSIBLE," for you to enjoy motherhood," says the doctor. Sometimes he qualifies the statement, and says: "Impossible without an operation." Yet both these "impossibles" have been made possible by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Many times the hindrances to motherhood are to be found in womanly diseases or weaknesses, which are perfectly and permanently cured by "Favorite Prescription."

This great medicine cures for women irregularity and dries debilitating drains. It heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"I wish to add my testimony to hundreds of others as to the value of Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Ida M. De Ford, of Latona, Hubbard Co., Minn. "Have doctored with a great many physicians—some specialists; have twice been in a hospital for treatment. My case has been regarded as a hopeless one, and they knew not what the trouble was. Heart was bad; stomach all out of order; tired out; severe pains in all parts of the body; sinking spells, and nearly every ailment a woman could have. I took many a bottle of 'patent medicines' without effect. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and ten months afterward I gave birth to a ten-pound boy. All physicians had stated as a fact that I never could bear a child. Both the baby and myself were strong, and I got along splendidly—thanks to your medicine."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



PLOWING MADE EASY

The Wonder Plow Attachment can be attached to the beam of any plow; regulates depth and width of furrow; saves one-third draft on horses; relieves all labor of man, as you need not hold plow handles to do perfect plowing. 10-year old boy can plow in hardest soil. Agents wanted everywhere. Address at once—

WONDER PLOW CO., HISCOX BUILDING, LONDON, ONT. Refer all communications for Manitoba and the Northwest to The Western Implement & Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg.

SPRING CHICKENS

Have you any good meaty young roosters for sale? If so, I want all I can get alive. I will pay expenses and return all empty crates. Light varieties of fowl not wanted. Write me.

A. G. E. LOWMAN
FISH, POULTRY AND GAME

275 Portage Avenue, WINNIPEG

FARMERS' SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

We have already announced that excursions have been arranged from different divisions of the C. P. R., in Southern Manitoba, to visit the Experimental Farm at Brandon. It is difficult even with the best of guidance to gather in one half of what can and ought to be seen on that farm by every one interested in agriculture, within the time available on such an excursion. It takes much more than one or two days to gather in even the principal features of what is being demonstrated there by means of pleasing object lessons. But a small dose of such information is better than none. Its tendency is to whet the appetite for more. We hope to hear that many such excursions are to be planned and successfully carried out within the next two months, the season in which the farmer can take a pleasant breathing spell from the harder routine work of spring and fall. And Brandon is not the only pebble on the beach. Indian Head is as rich in suggestion as its more easterly counterpart. Both of them, and their managers too, are, we fear, liable to the woe that may overtake people that every one speaks well of. Ordinary men are liable "to get blue-moulded for want of a batin." But Mackay and Bedford are not ordinary men.

A DEPUTY MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The ways of politicians are passing strange and quite beyond the average agricultural mind to grasp. We have a Department of Agriculture for the Dominion, presumably devoted to the interests of agriculture throughout the Dominion; as a sideshow to this department is attached a branch dealing with the patenting of inventions. A new deputy minister has to be appointed and the public naturally expects that this responsible position will be filled by a man of wide scientific attainments, a man with a practical as well as scientific knowledge of agriculture combined with executive ability of a high degree, and what do we find? A gentleman hailing from Montreal, said to be skilled in law, whose agricultural knowledge and interest is of a consumptive rather than a productive character, is appointed. While a political deal of that kind might be overlooked, the explanations or justification by the Minister of this stupid blunder are really too ridiculous to go unchallenged. Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, states in an interview that the reason why a lawyer received the appointment was that legal advice was often required in the Patents Branch and it was handy to have a lawyer available in such cases. We wonder what the Department of Justice is for and whether the appointment of a legal chief clerk of the Patents Branch would not have met the case equally well.

We are a peculiar people, we Canadians. We hold up our hands in holy horror at United States methods in the management of public affairs. In the United States they have also a Federal Department of Agriculture, to which is attached a "Patent Bureau" about ten times larger than our little sideshow at Ottawa. Is the chief executive officer of the United States Agricultural Department or the permanent head thereof a lawyer? Not much. They are both men skilled in the science and art of agriculture and work like beavers, directing the work of their departments along proper channels. It is stated that Prof. Robertson is the special agricultural adviser of the Minister. If that is so, what could be more appropriate and conducive to good management than to appoint him to the position of deputy head of the Department instead of appointing a lawyer as deputy "figure head" of a department that belongs to the farmers and stock raisers of Canada and of the work and objects of whom he is totally ignorant.

THE McCloskey MANITOBA Thresher

With Wind
Stacker.

Waterous
Double
Cylinder
Traction
Engines.



Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.

It has for many years been evident that the organization of the Federal Department of Agriculture is faulty. In fact, since its inception it has never been on a proper working basis. It would do the powers that be a world of good to send a commission to Washington to report upon the work and organization of the United States Department and then reconstruct our own Department on the same model, or as near it as our means will allow, in order that the Canadian farmer may receive full value for the public funds now spent upon agricultural development work.

Our Federal Agriculture Department has done some good work in the past for Western settlers. With such men as Prof. Robertson, F. W. Hodson, Dr. Rutherford and others it could not very well help doing so, but scores of cases can be pointed out where it has lost the opportunity of fulfilling the objects it was created for. It is devoutly to be hoped that a thorough reorganization will be decided upon one of these days, but present indications are far from encouraging.

WEEDS IN FLAX.

A great deal has been said through the press this spring about growing flax. On account of this and the delay in seeding caused by the heavy rainfall this spring, a good deal of land that would have been sown with wheat will now be sown with flax. As a result we feel sure there will be a lot of sorry farmers later, when they see the crop of stinkweed and other noxious weeds they have introduced on their farms, for flax is notorious for the amount of foul seed it contains.

Samples of some of the seed sown would alarm a careful farmer who has any respect for foul weeds. Repeated cleaning is necessary to thoroughly clean the seed, and sometimes hand picking is necessary. It will be the part of wisdom for every farmer who has sown flax to watch that crop closely and destroy all noxious weeds. Any new plants that he is not familiar with should be sent for identification to this office, the Departments of Agriculture at Winnipeg or Regina, or to Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Don't let plants that you are not familiar with grow, much less ripen seed. The flax crop this year will require careful watching if it is not to be a source of serious trouble.

—J. H. Barber, vice-president of the Moosomin Agricultural Society, died very suddenly on the morning of May 4th. He was much esteemed in the district and every one of his surviving children, five sons and eight daughters, was present at the funeral. Another very sudden death was that of Thomas Skinner, Katepwe, who died at Indian Head after an illness of a few days.

—On June 4th the Epsom Derby, one of the great races of the English turf, was won by Ard Patriek, which started with the odds of 7 to 1 against him. Seepre, elsewhere referred to in this issue, and a great favorite, was fourth. Next day she won the Oaks, worth \$22,500.

—About the last act of the parliamentary session at Ottawa was to vote a donation of \$50,000 for the relief of the survivors of the great volcanic eruption in the West Indies. This generous contribution will no doubt be liberally supplemented by private contributions from all over the Dominion. The people of the United States are equally prompt in their benevolence, and shiploads of provisions, clothing and medical requisites were sent for the relief of the sufferers. The same generous sympathy is being shown from all over the world.

—The Nor'-West Farmer has too often had occasion to draw attention to the danger to man and beast of neglected old wells, but about the saddest example we have ever heard of took place the other day at Sunny South, near Indian Head. Two boys, cousins, and aged three and five years, were playing on a bank, at the bottom of which, and alongside a slough, an old well had been left uncovered. Running down the slope as children will do, they fell into the well and were both drowned. It was in one sense only an accident, but how easily it could have been averted.

—The camp at Lathrop, Missouri, where 80,000 horses and mules have been purchased by the British for use in South Africa, has been abandoned, and the 2,000 horses still unshipped will be taken to Toronto.

—The washouts in the West have cost the C. P. R. much more than most people have any idea of. The delayed passengers have all been boarded at the company's expense, and one lot of 1,100 calves at Calgary had to be fed on hay costing \$25 a ton.

—Wolverhampton, one of the busiest manufacturing towns in the centre of England, is now holding an exhibition, at which is being made, under the management of W. D. Scott, a very fine display of the various products of Canada. It was opened in the second week of May by the Duke of Connaught. Lord Stratheona, as High Commissioner of Canada, was also present. The Canadian pavilion is a very elegant building with 8,000 feet of floor space.

—In the May 5th issue of The Nor'-West Farmer a subscriber at South Qu'Appelle, Assa., advertised in our "Live Stock Impounded, Lost and Estray" column for a team of mares which were last seen November 28th, 1901. On May 20th he wrote us that he has received a telegram from Binsearth, Manitoba (a point 112 miles across country, as the crow flies), stating that the team was there. He adds that he is sorry he "did not advertise in The Farmer sooner."

THE Detached Maplebay Wind Stacker

The Very Latest **Wind Stacker** Made

From the fact that we have already sold over half as many DETACHED STACKERS as our entire output of both styles last year, it shows that folks must have been waiting for a different kind of Wind Stacker.

CHICAGO ENGR. CO.

THE MAPLEBAY DETACHED STACKER IS FAST BECOMING A GREAT FAVORITE.

WHY? Because it runs so lightly. Because it saves the straw. Because it is so easily attached. Because it is fully guaranteed. Because the thresher can have a wind stacker or straw carrier at will.

Because by using it the separator is not injured in the least, and it does not hamper the working of the separator in the least.

THE MAPLEBAY WINDSTACKER CO., Crookston, Minn.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,
Mention this paper. Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., WINNIPEG, MAN.



To Tell the Age of an Egg.

A German bakers' and confectioners' organ gives the following methods of determining the age of an egg:—

The age of an egg is now discovered by immersing it in a solution of salt containing about eight ounces to the pint. When the salt has thoroughly dissolved, the egg to be tested is dropped gently into the glass containing the solution. If the egg is only one day old it sinks immediately to the bottom; if three days old it sinks just below the surface only, and from five days upwards it floats.

Another process has just been awarded a medal in Saxony by the National Society of Poultry Breeders. It is well known that the air cavity at the blunt end of the egg enlarges as the age of the egg increases. Consequently, if the egg be placed in a solution similar to the one described above it will have an increasing tendency to float with the long axis vertical. A scale of angles is placed at the back of the vessel, and from the inclination of the egg to the horizontal the age can be gauged almost to a day. A new-laid egg lies horizontally at the bottom of the vessel. When three to five days old the egg raises itself from the horizontal, so that its long axis makes an angle of about 20 degrees with the horizontal. At eight days this angle increases to about 45 degrees; at fourteen days it is 60 degrees; at about three weeks it is about 75 degrees, while after four weeks it stands upright on the pointed end. If the egg is bad or is over five weeks old it floats.

The Battle With Lice.

It is very discouraging to feed and care for a flock of poultry and not see the gain in growth of the young chicks that is naturally looked for, or even the returns from the hens. When such is the case look well to the hen's quarters. It is expensive work feeding a large family of lice, which suck the best blood from the fowl. Even if there are only a few lice on the fowl or around the hen house, they increase very rapidly once the warm weather comes on. If the hens can have a good dust bath they can rid themselves of the lice on their bodies, except head lice; but they are sure to get a fresh infection from the hen house when roosting, or there may be red mites, those which hide in cracks during the day time and attack the hens on the roost.

The question is how to destroy and keep clear of these pests and robbers, and in answer to this we can only say that constant vigilance is the price of success in raising poultry. We would strongly advise every one to give the hen house a thorough cleaning out. Remove the roosts, dropping boards and everything loose in the house. Some even go so far as to take off the lining paper, if the inside is only lined up, and burn it. Coat the roosts, dropping boards and other loose things with coal oil and burn it off in the fire, too. This will give them a thorough scorching and roast every egg and louse. The walls should be well swept down and white-washed, rubbing it well into the cracks and letting a good deal run down on to the floor. A second coat will not hurt, and that which runs on to the floor can be swept around with an old broom. If this is done and the hens furnished with a good dust bath they should remain fairly free from lice during the summer, when things can be cleaned up again before winter sets in.

Poor Hatches and Poor Chicks.

Those who have during the spring purchased a setting of eggs from some breeder of pure bred poultry will be either watching to see how many chicks they are going to get or closely watching the young fluffy balls gradually stretching out under the care they are getting. Some, no doubt, will be very much disappointed in the number of chicks that hatch out. The blame for a poor hatch is always laid at the door of the poultry breeder from whom the eggs were obtained. This is not always the correct place. Every reliable breeder who is selling eggs, we feel sure, exercises due precaution in selecting, packing and shipping eggs to customers. It is not to his interest to send out anything but the best. When he delivers his basket to the express company his responsibility should cease, as the treatment received in the express company's hands is not always conducive to a full hatch. Buyers, we think, must always be prepared to run some risks in purchasing eggs, as the vibration of the train, the jolting and jarring the eggs get always tends to reduce the prospects of a large hatch, not to say anything about a carelessly operated incubator, or an equally careless hen. It is different, however, when the eggs hatch out and the young chicks soon grow into something different to what is expected. When young chicks grow up with well developed feather on the leg when they should have a clean leg, or the feathers are of a different color to what they should be, etc., showing plainly carelessness in breeding or else a downright fraud, then it is time for the purchaser of such eggs to make complaint. We are sorry to say that we have heard of such cases, for dishonest persons are to be found in the poultry-business as well as in any other. If any of our readers have suffered from such a fraud at the hands of any one advertising in The Farmer, we would be pleased to have the facts of the case with ample proof. Such information should also be sent to the secretary of the Manitoba Poultry Association or to the secretary of any of its branches.

A store in a cross-roads village in Oxford county, Ontario, took in 3,500 dozen eggs in ten days in the latter part of April.

St. Paul, Minnesota, is a hard place for chicken thieves. One of them, for the theft of two birds, got 30 days, and another found prowling was proven to have already stolen four birds and will be more sharply handled.

The larger Canadian egg dealers now make money out of their cracked and cloudy eggs, that are candled out of their receipts. These are broken and the contents put up in tins to be sold to bakers here or exported to England.

Russia sends thousands of hogsheds of eggs to England every year, the yolks and whites in separate hogsheds. The whites are used as a polish for patent leather and fine china and pottery. The yolks are dried and sold for making custards.

No one should attempt to raise standard-bred fowls without a copy of the "American Standard of Perfection," a book of some 300 pages containing a glossary of terms relating to poultry culture and a full description of all known breeds, giving the disqualifications and the score card for each variety. It can be supplied for \$1 from this office.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards.

34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26.

EGGS FOR INCUBATORS

Supplied by the 100

No more stock for sale. Address—

GEORGE WOOD,
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

W. Wyandottes, W. Rocks, R.C.W. Leghorns and Buff Leghorns

\$2.00 per 13

No More Turkey Eggs for Sale

Reid's Poultry Yards

Breeder of

Black Minorcas, Golden Wyandottes, Black, Red and Red Pyle Game Bantams. At last poultry show I won 22 prizes out of 23 entries. Eggs for sale.

THOS. REID.

293 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Eggs of Wild Bronze Turkey hens, \$3.00 per 10, mated with wild gobbler. Barred Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13. M. O. Routledge, Miami, Man.

IOWA INCUBATORS AND BROODERS
No cold corners, equal heat, perfect ventilation, no supplied moisture.

Prices, freight and duty paid, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

Junior, 60 eggs, 85lbs. \$14.00
No. 1, 120 eggs, 175lbs. 27.50
No. 2, 240 eggs, 235lbs. 38.35
No. 3, 350 eggs, 300lbs. 49.00
2002 descriptive circular free.



J. E. COSTELLO, AGENT, - P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.

Leg Bands and Poultry Supplies.

White Plymouth Rock Eggs from two pens. Pen No. 1 headed by cock from hen that laid 213 eggs in one year. Pen No. 2 headed by cockerel from hen that laid 181 eggs in nine months. All standard bred birds. \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Purchasers of Incubators, Brooders, or two settings of eggs presented with one year's subscription to the best American Poultry Journal.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, Black Langshans, \$2.00 PER SETTING. First prize Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, Barred Rock pen; special for best pen; special for B. R. cockerel, Kingscore, 924 points, head of pen, Holden judge. Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD,
457 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

FOR SALE

Owing to business arrangements I am obliged to sell the balance of my prize poultry, consisting of two exhibition pens of six hens and one cock each. No bird over one year old. Also a number of young stock. Purchasers of these pens will get the benefit of any orders received by me. Price \$12.00 per pen.

J. A. KING, 562 Pacific Ave., Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS

Having purchased from Chas. Midwinter his entire stock of celebrated half-wild M. B. Turkeys, we are prepared to offer the public a limited number of eggs at 30c. per egg.

WALKER BROS.,
Lillyfield, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS

Won 1st, 2nd, 3rd young, 1st old and medal for heaviest gobbler at Industrial, 1901, and 1st young gobbler at Poultry Show in the strongest class of young toms ever shown here. Eggs from two grand flocks, \$2.00 per setting. Toulouse Geese, five colonies, including 1st, 2nd, 3rd pairs at Industrial, \$2.00 per setting. The largest and best deep keeled Pekin and Rouen Ducks in Canada, that won against birds imported from leading breeders in America. 1st and 2nd at Poultry Show. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. Hero egg strain of

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Selected for generations for laying qualities, with size and bone. I have three of the best all-round acclimatized utility flocks, with full range on separate farms, and eggs from these flocks will produce large healthy paying stock that will improve any flock. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.00 for 30, \$7.50 per 100. White Wyandottes \$2.00 per setting. English White Leghorns \$1.00 per setting. If you want a Cyphers Incubator, I am the Northwest special agent and carry a full stock in Winnipeg. I have had 15 years' experience with incubators and can answer any enquiries intelligently. Write at once for my large poultry and incubator catalog, mailed free. I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies that are known to me as necessary and useful. Eggs shipped in light strong baskets and guaranteed to be fertile and to arrive in good condition. Order at once, giving nearest express office. Address—

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, Winnipeg

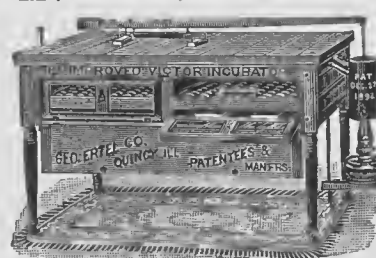
Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs. . . . \$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs. . . . 27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 eggs, 200 lbs. . . . 32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs. . . . 40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs. . . . 55.00
Hatching Wonder, 50 eggs 10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs 15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs 25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on Incubators, Brooders and Poultry supplies.

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

KLONDIKE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

ARE THE BEST

Latest Improvements. Strongest Guarantee. Easily Operated. Write for free Catalogue, which contains much valuable information. Address
Klondike Incubator Co., Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa

THE F. O. MABER CO., Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Agents for Western Canada.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Horse Sale.

Farmer, Audrey, Assa.: "A bought a horse from B, price \$135, and gave B a lien note for \$40, payable May 1st (also a mortgage on another horse). B's horse had heaves, but B told A that they did not hurt him for work, and A cannot work him on that account. 1. Can A make B take back the horse and give back his note and release the mortgage? B has not notified A about the payment, and it is past due. 2. There was a previous mortgage of two years' standing against the horse upon which A gave B mortgage. Is this last mortgage any good?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Yes.

Drainage.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie: "I have a piece of land in need of draining. Can I compel my neighbor next to me to lower an outlet through his farm, it being the water course?"

Answer.—Your question is not sufficiently explicit. You should set out the nature of the outlet stated and what other sources of drainage there are from your land.

Homesteader's Rights.

Subscriber, Saskatoon, Sask.: "In 1886 I entered for a quarter section, and was one of 26 heads of families who signed a petition asking the Government to grant us permission to live in a hamlet for school and church purposes. Permission was granted. I cropped my place some four or five years, and think I had over 20 acres under cultivation. After 1893 I discontinued cropping, and did not apply for a patent until about a year ago. The inspector then told me to get it plowed up again and I could get my patent. I am getting it plowed this year, and have written for application for patent. When I settled I borrowed \$300 to build my house, and I have been paying interest on this and also paying taxes ever since. I am now notified that my right to the place is going to be cancelled. I have been in possession nearly 16 years, and have been paying interest and taxes all the time. 1. Is the place not mine by right of occupancy? I am getting machinery as fast as I can and expect to farm my place. 2. Am I not entitled to my patent under the hamlet law? 3. What steps should I take to prevent cancellation? 4. Can people cross a man's ploughed field when crop is growing and use it as a public highway because there had been a trail there before made by the settlers in the past few years? The owner dug a ditch across the road on one side and put a fence across the other side, but still parties drove across. 5. What steps should he taken to stop public going over the field?"

Answer.—1. Title by possession cannot be obtained as against the Crown.
2. Your facts are not complete enough to enable us to answer this question.
3. You had better place this matter in the hands of the member of parliament for your electoral riding, and have him look after your interests in the Land Department at Ottawa.
4. No.
5. If the trespasser causes you any actual damage you may bring an action against him for damages.

Registration.

P. G. J., Plumas, Man.: "Two years ago I purchased a strip of land of about two acres alongside my property, cut from the adjoining quarter section by the railway. I paid cash, and got a quit claim deed for it, but did not have deed registered. I broke on the strip two years ago, and had crop last year, and also got land fenced. Lately the quarter section has been sold, the contracts being drawn for 160 acres more or less, excepting land occupied by railway. After the writings were signed, the seller remembered the sale of the two acres and mentioned it to the purchaser. The buyer, however, knew all the time that I owned the strip of land, but he now wants me to pay \$100 for it. I have offered to settle with him at the rate of \$5 per acre, the amount the mortgage company had against the farm. I have the land sown to crop. 1. Is it now too late for me to register my claim? 2. Can I claim the crop which I have sown?"

Answer.—1. Yes, if the purchaser has registered, you would not make a clear title by registering. 2. Yes.

Married Woman's Property.

N. M., Manitou, Man.: "1. Can a husband claim or sell cattle which his wife had given her before they were married? 2. He has been selling the produce of these cattle for years and claims a third of the herd as his own property. He did not have an animal when married. Please state if the stock is still the wife's, and if she can claim anything paid for by money made from the cattle."

Answer.—1. No. 2. This question cannot possibly be answered without a thorough consideration of the circumstances and details in connection with the whole transaction.

Horse Sale.

T. H., Melfort, Sask.: "1. In the spring of 1900 I bought a horse from A for \$50, and gave therefor my note payable in six months. When this note came due I could not pay it, and he agreed to wait until I was able to pay. Last summer I paid him \$15. In the fall I wrote him that if he would take the horse back he could keep the \$15. He agreed to do so. As I had gone to the bush for the winter, I got another man to return the horse. A wrote stating that he would not take the horse in the condition in which he was, so I told him to return the horse to the man who was keeping it for me. He said he would do so, so I sent him the remaining \$35. When I returned in the spring I found that A had returned neither the horse nor my note. When I saw him he said he had lost the note, and had turned the horse on the prairie, which he claimed was equal to returning it. I asked him to return the \$35 or the horse. He said that if the horse did not turn up he would do ploughing for me instead of giving back the money. I agreed to this. Now he will not do the ploughing. The horse has never been seen since. I have the letter in which he stated he would return the horse, which letter was sent by him to the man who was looking after the horse for me. Kindly state if you think I can recover the \$35. 2. Can you recommend a good hook on law for use by farmers in the Territories, and state its price?"

Answer.—1. No. You can recover the value of the horse, which would probably be placed at \$35. 2. No.

Pound Law.

Farmer, St. Anne des Chenes, Man.: "The reading of questions and answers in the columns headed 'Legal,' under the titles 'Fence Law' and 'Cattle By-law,' issue of April 21, suggests the following:—1. The municipality has the power and sometimes the imperative duty to enact by-laws respecting animals (sub-sec. 'e' and subsequent of sec. 601, Revised Statutes, 1891), and has power to determine what shall be a legal fence (d. sec. 537, Cap. 100, R.S.M., 1891). Supposing a municipality has passed no by-law respecting animals, then in such case would not cattle be allowed to run at large within the restrictions provided by sec. 3 of Cap. 4, Revised Statutes of Manitoba? And I understand no owner of land would have a right to impound the animals trespassing on his property, but he would have

a right to an action against the owner for trespass and for damages. 2. Now supposing the case that the municipality had passed a by-law declaring what would constitute a legal fence (we suppose a by-law so framed as to be upheld by the Court), and supposing also the municipality, acting under section 'o' of sec. 19, Cap. 26, 55 Vic., has also enacted a by-law restricting the right of owner for trespass or damages to cases in which the land is enclosed with a legal fence, then would not the owner of animals running at large be free from liability for damages, either for trespass or for actual destruction of anything growing on land which is not so enclosed by a legal fence?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

Laborer.

G. H. W., Cypress River, Man.: "1. If a laborer hires with a farmer for a certain length of time and after half a month's work is obliged to leave through ill-health, can the farmer sue or do anything to laborer because farmer has to hire another man and also gets behind with his work? Laborer is under doctor's care and has a certificate from his doctor stating that he is not fit for farm work."

"2. Farmer wants laborer to come back, but does not want to keep to contract in paying the wages agreed upon, if the man cannot do a day's work. Can farmer do this?"

"3. Can laborer take up some light occupation for self support, without being liable to have any action taken against him by farmer?"

"4. (a) Laborer has released farmer from contract, except the half month's work done. Can he collect the half month's wages? He is willing to go back, but farmer says he does not want him if he cannot do a half day's work, and this he is not able to do. (b) Can farmer make him go back and work for less?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. (a) Yes; (b) no.

Note.

Subscriber, Myrtle, Man.: "About two years ago A gave a note in favor of B. Last fall, when it fell due, A could not make payment, so B sent him a letter containing a new note, and stated that if A would sign the new note the old one would be returned. The new note was signed and sent, whereupon B wrote that he had received the note, but refused to give up the old note until A pays the new one. 1. Has B any right to hold the old note? 2. Can B collect the face value of both notes?"

Answer.—1. B must give up the old note. 2. No, he cannot collect the old note.

Lost Cheque.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "I received a cheque on the Dominion Bank of Canada and lost my pocketbook containing same. I immediately stopped payment of cheque, or at least advised the person by whom the cheque was made to stop payment of it at the bank. I also wrote stating the circumstances and asking him to issue another. The amount of cheque was \$20.08, and in reply he says he will have to have a bond of \$50 as security that the cheque will never turn up again

and be cashed. Now this does not seem fair that I should give a bond of \$50 for \$20.08. The bond, he says, will cost \$2.50. 1. Can I demand that he issue another cheque? 2. If so, what steps should I take? 3. Can he compel me to give him a bond such as he asks for?"

Answer.—1. Yes. 2. You must indemnify the maker against having to pay first cheque. Giving him a bond twice the amount of the cheque should be sufficient indemnity. 3. Yes.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

Now for Hatching—Eggs from our W. Wyandottes that have never been beaten in a show. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our B. P. Rocks that won 1st prize at the Winnipeg Industrial last summer. Two pens—No. 1 pen, \$2.00; No. 2 pen, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Also our S.C.B. Leghorns that won 1st prize at Winnipeg Industrial last year. \$1.00 for 13 eggs. B. Minorcas, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. We have for sale a lot of Scotch Collie pups bred from imported stock, ready to deliver.

Address—

J. H. DAWSON,
282 Ellice Avenue, Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

PRIZE-WINNING

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS
(Exclusively).

The utility kind—The fancy kind.
Eggs for hatching, \$2 per 15.

W. A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.

Silver Wyandotte Specialist

THERE IN THE EGG WINNERS FOR NEXT SEASON

After June 1st will cut prices in half. \$1.00 buys a setting. One customer's report: "Got 12 fine chicks." No more stock until fall.

Guinea Fowl Eggs \$1.00 per Setting

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.



VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

I am completely sold out of birds. Can supply eggs for hatching in setting or 100 lots from now on. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders, and supplies. Correspondence solicited.

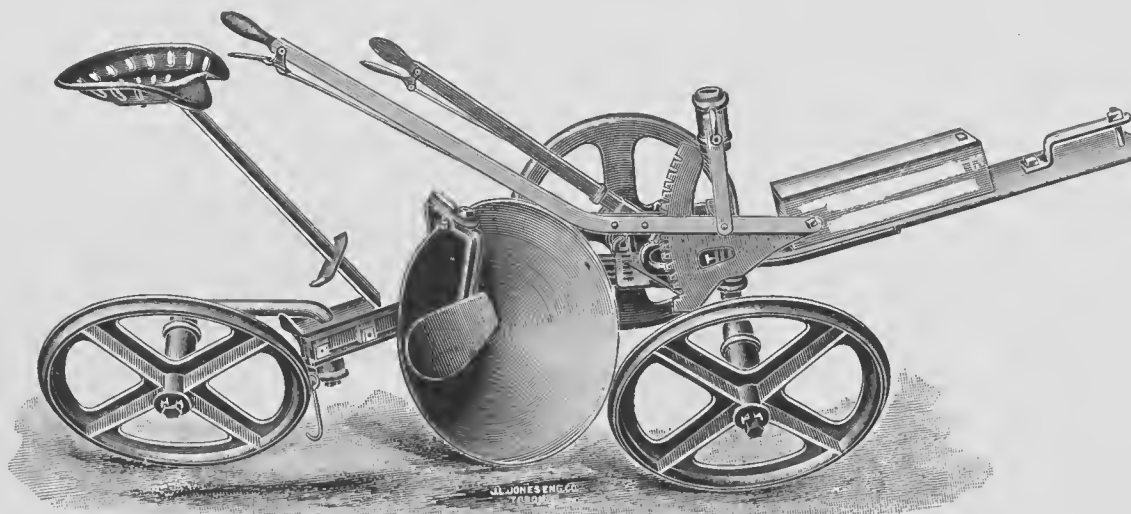
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Viriden, Man.

A PUSHING AMERICAN INVENTOR

Mr. M. T. Hancock, the inventor of the Maw-Hancock Rotary Disc Plow, has just come in from the south to look after his interests here. He relishes the ozone with which our atmosphere is so abundantly

that rising firm has been able to place in the hands of little short of a thousand practical farmers the plow which less than a year ago had never been heard of in any part of Canada. The ready acceptance of this new implement and the hearty approval it has since met with from farmers everywhere naturally roused the emulation of rival firms and before long Mr. Maw found himself in competition with other makes of disc plow, one of which was at the time the subject of a legal battle in the law courts of the United States. In this great fight the best

Having thus effectually cleared the field in the States, Mr. Hancock, by the advice of his solicitors, will at once enter suit in the Canadian courts against another large Canadian firm that is pushing the sale of disc plows the essential principle of which he alleges is only a colorable imitation of his invention, with trifling variations such as any man of good mechanical aptitudes could suggest. The popularity of the invention makes it one of the most valuable patents in the whole range of agricultural appliances, and for this reason Mr. Hancock is in



charged, but is not here solely for the benefit of his health or for a pleasant summer outing. On his last visit, made at the suggestion of the Provincial Commissioner to the Buffalo Exposition, he found our far-stretching prairies an ideal field for the application of the invention which he had gone north to Buffalo to push into public notice. He at that time introduced himself and his inventions to one of our largest implement firms, but could not interest them enough to get them to take hold of it. He then made an arrangement with Joseph Maw & Co., and

legal and expert talent in the states were engaged on both sides, the result being that Mr. Hancock's claims as the successful inventor of the disc plow were triumphantly vindicated. The main details of that trial were published by Mr. Maw in the last issue of The Farmer and the practical effect in the States has been that the rival claimant has ceased to manufacture plows of the pattern against which the injunction was called for. The Canadian firm handling this plow has, of course, had to stop selling it here.

the field to do battle with all comers. His victory in the United States courts has practically won half his battle here, and he has little doubt that in due time he can put the rival firm out of business in the manufacture and sale of his invention.

Joseph Maw & Co., Winnipeg, are the only licensees of the Hancock Disc Plow for the Dominion of Canada. The eastern portion of Canada has been granted to the Wilkinson Plough Co., Toronto. (Advt.)



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Profitable Pig Feeding.

E. Brown, Boissevain, Man., sends us the following valuable letter on pig feeding, which shows that it pays to feed pigs:—"I tried an experiment in feeding pigs—Tamworths and Tamworth-Berkshire cross—with this result. I fed outside on ground nearly all winter, wheat (used whole), 52 bushels, value \$25.35; barley, 146 bus., value \$47.95; chopping same, \$3.95. Total value, \$77.25. This was fed for five months to 11 pigs, i.e., one boar, three sows, seven fall pigs. I sold the seven at seven months old for exactly \$72.65. The three sows had and raised a litter each. In the five months the seven sold averaged \$10.33 each, or a profit of \$3.35. The reason I am sending this is that I hear a lot about the Tamworths being hard to feed and greater eaters than the Berkshires. I don't think so, as five of the seven weighed 200 lbs. each, and that after being shut up for only 22 days. They were running from birth until the last 22 days and gained in that period about 2 lbs. and a fraction per day. I did not probably feed the best way to get results, but the above is the record."

Veterinary Instruments

Subscriber, Condie, Assa.: "Where can I obtain veterinary surgical instruments, such as injection pumps, syringes, etc?"

Answer.—From W. J. Mitchell, druggist, Winnipeg, Man., and C. C. Lyford, Minneapolis, Minn.

Green Crop.

C. P. R., Birtle, Man.: "If I sow rye for hay this spring and cut it before it is ripe, say in July, will it impoverish the land? How much should be sown per acre? Is it a good thing to sow a crop like this on land that is to be summer fallowed the same year? Do you know of a better green crop suitable for hay and to a sandy loam soil?"

Answer.—According to scientific authorities a crop has taken all out of the ground that it will take before it has passed the bloom stage. After that it takes nearly all its food from the atmosphere. In your case it is worth while to try millet, but that is not a safe feed for horses. In this wet year you might get a green crop and then plow, but not a good plan in an ordinary season. Our objection to rye as hay is that if not cut in the flush of its bloom it will get too woody.

Spraying Wild Mustard.

Subscriber, Boissevain, Man., wants to know how to spray wild mustard. In England, where it was successfully tried, a 2 per cent. solution of bluestone (sulphate of copper) was found to kill the weeds without injuring the grain. It would take about 80 gallons of the mixture to go over an acre. The Manitoba Department of Agriculture tried experiments with solutions of different strength and on plants of different ages. The results showed that the mustard could be killed, but the conclusion reached was that it would be useless to attempt to introduce such an expensive method until we had first done all we could to keep down weeds by means of cultivation. More can be done with harrow and weeder in killing weeds than depending upon spraying.

Employment for Masons in Winnipeg.

Subscriber, Redvers, Assa.: "A party from England desiring to come out to Manitoba wishes to know if he could get employment in Winnipeg or any other point by following his trade as a freestone mason."

Answer.—There is plenty of work for all classes connected with building, either in Winnipeg or other country towns. First-rate hands are worth 50 cents an hour. The stone either for dressing or building is mostly limestone. The building season is short. You should have enquired two months ago. Half the season will be over before an English mason can get here.

Building Questions.

Subscriber, Beaver, Man.: "1. Where can I get a map of the N.W.T. and Manitoba? 2. What would be the cost of a car load of stone on the car at Stonewall or any other place in Manitoba? 3. Do brick make a suitable and lasting foundation for a house? 4. Are all fly wheels on machinery perfectly balanced? Some claim they are not, and are slightly unbalanced to increase the power. Which are right? 5. What are cedar fence posts worth in car lots where they can be got?"

Answer.—1. Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ont. 2. At \$4.40 per cord laid on at the quarry. A full car would

cost about \$16. 3. Well burnt brick are good enough for any kind of building foundation, but in practice are too light to stand the pressure of frost outside. 4. Fly wheels are balanced. If they were not they would cause too much vibration, and if run at a high speed would burst. The object of having a fly wheel is to store up power to carry a machine over a dead point where with the belt alone the machine would stick. The more evenly a wheel is balanced the smoother the machine it is attached to will run. 5. Cedar posts measuring 4 inches at top and 7 ft. long are 6 cents each at Rainy River, from Rat Portage Lumber Co. If 13 ft. long they are 11 cents. About 30 lbs. weight for each post will give the car load weight. Your local station agent can give you the freight rate.

Obtaining a Water Supply.

Subscriber, Underhill, Man.: "After repeated trials with different augers I have been unable to find water nearer than 120 rods from my buildings. I have a well 14 feet deep there, with an unlimited supply of good water. Now I have 14 feet to raise water at well and where I want to deliver water is ten feet higher, making in all 24 feet that the water has to be raised to place it where I want it. I want advice as to the best way to bring the water up so that it will not freeze in winter. 1. Is there any possibility of syphoning the water by digging a well deeper where I want the water and piping the water up without some power to draw or push it? 2. Could I draw water that height and distance from buildings distant 2,000 feet, height 16 feet, by having my power placed at buildings? 3. Would you advise me to put pipes in a lumber box 4x4 to prevent freezing? 4. What kind of pipes would you advise me to use, galvanized or not? What size for 75 head of horses and cattle, also house use?"

Answer.—1. No. 2. Yes, the power required to draw water on the level is so small that it is never counted. It is the perpendicular lift that is the trouble.

3. It is not necessary, if the pipes are buried five feet in the ground.

4. An old pump maker advises us that the common iron pipe is the best to use and that your best plan is to put in a four-inch cylinder 5 ft. down in the well and use 1½ in. piping for 75 head of stock. By placing the cylinder five feet down you lower the height your pump has to draw the water from 24 to 19 ft. Of course the water has to be lifted above the cylinder to where you want it, and a good force pump would probably be your best one. It will work easier if you have a foot or check valve on the pipe immediately below the cylinder.

Experience With Flax.

David Bristow, Grierston, Alta.: "I saw an article in The Farmer on the amount of flax seed to sow to the acre. I think Mr. Mackay must sow it too thick, at least, it would be far too thick here, even 30 lbs. would be very thick. Last spring I broke up two acres of prairie that never had been plowed before. After plowing it I disked it once, then sowed 30 lbs. of flax seed on the two acres, then I disked it again and harrowed it twice with an iron harrow about the 1st of June. I cut the flax with the binder when ripe and threshed it with my tread power machine as I drew it in, and I had 40 bushels of as fine seed as I ever saw. I sold all I had to spare at \$2 per bushel. I am sowing ten acres this spring the same way. I could have sold 100 bushels if I had had it."

Brome Grass at Stony Mountain

W. E. Grahame, manager of the farm at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, sends us the following particulars of his first experience, a very successful one, with brome grass. He followed as nearly as possible the instructions of Superintendent Bedford, but did not get the seed in the ground till July,

and found after sowing by hand that he had put in 17 lbs. of seed to the acre. He says: "I had to cut it one way with the binder, as it was lodged a little. When it was taken in it weighed 6,500 lbs. We threshed it with a flail. We cleaned it with the fanning mill, shutting off all the wind by using some cardboard, and turning the mill the right way at the ordinary speed, using a zinc chaffing riddle on top and an oat riddle just under it, and an oat screen in the bottom of the mill. There was plenty of wind to blow the chaff and some of the straw over. The seed fell through the screen into the box and any pieces of heads or heavy straws that passed through the riddles came out at the front of the mill. I put a few bags through a second time but the first had made so complete a job of it that I could not improve it any. After it was cleaned and bagged we had just 780 lbs. of seed. Before threshing it I sent some seeds into Winnipeg to be tested and 71 seeds out of 100 germinated. The straw, after being threshed, was eaten up clean by the cattle."

On May 30th Colonel Irvine, the warden, brought in some of the brome grass of this year's growth, which measured two feet long.

Burrowing Animals and the Nature of the Soil.

L. W., Moose Jaw, Assa.: "What inference can, in your opinion, be drawn, as to the quality and productiveness of the soil, from the presence or absence of gophers or badgers? I am asking this question as, on driving through a certain district and noticing the total absence of these creatures, I was informed that this was due to the richness and heaviness of the soil."

Answered by G. C. Atkinson, naturalist, Winnipeg.—"I am not aware of the numbers of these animals being influenced by the richness or fertility of the soil, but rather by the suitability of the soil to the burrowing habits of the animals. The lighter, loamy, sandy or even gravelly districts will always prove more acceptable to the animals than the heavier clay soils, not because of the superior productiveness of the heavier soils, but rather because the lighter ones are more easily burrowed."

Broken Limbs.

Mrs. T. G. W., Calgary, Alta.: "If you have a sheep or fowl whose leg is broken, don't think it necessary to kill it. Just split a handful of narrow, thin pieces of wood, then take a long strip of white cotton, place the bones of the limb together as nearly in their natural form as possible, and wrap the bandage around several times to protect the tender flesh, drawing firmly and closely. Now place a number of the splints around the limb on all sides; wrap more cloth, and so continue until you have the leg in a solid casing. Wrap a narrow strip several times around and tie firmly. Watch closely each day that it does not slip down, which it may do on account of the animal's movements. Let it hobble about at will, give extra care, and in a few weeks the bones will have united. A ewe with one hind leg broken at the thigh (a most unfortunate place) came into my possession some seven or eight weeks ago. I treated her in the manner described above, took off the splints two weeks ago, and she steps about quite firmly on the broken leg, resting it when standing. A valuable hen was stepped on about the same time. I bandaged the leg, which was broken between the foot and first joint. The splints were removed this morning and the leg found to be strong and straight. No doubt calves could be treated in the same manner. If the men folks don't care to take the trouble of playing surgeon, hand the animal over to the housewife or daughter to be 'her very own' when cured. With animals it may be necessary to attach a broad strap or bandage to the cloth casing, place over the hock and around the body, to keep the whole from slipping down."

Long Keeping Butter.

A Subscriber: "I notice in your May 5th issue that prizes will be given for long-keeping butter at the coming Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg, but that competition is open only for creamery butter. Can private butter makers compete with the creameries if they wish to? If not, I should think they should have the chance to do so if they want to try. Some farmers' wives can make choice butter of good keeping quality from the cream from their separators."

Answer.—This prize is for creamery butter put up in 56 lb. boxes. Two boxes are required, or, in all, 112 lbs. of butter. If private parties care to enter this contest there is nothing to prevent them. A private maker would have to make several churnings to fill a box unless working on quite a large scale. The uniformity of the contents of a box will therefore be likely to be uneven. However, there is nothing to prevent any one trying.

Roup.

S. F., Penrith, Man.: "What is the matter with my hens? They all seem to have a wheezing in the head, their combs turn a purple color and a watery substance passes from them. I feed them a little wheat and oats mixed night and morning. They are sick about four days, when they die."

Answer.—This is undoubtedly a case of roup, or cold in the head, caused by draughts, cold and wet. Once a bird has become affected it is doubtful if anything can be done for it. Isolate the affected ones and burn the dead ones. Try and remove the cause. Many poultrymen do not favor doctoring with sick poultry and recommend the hatchet at once, and it is a good plan.

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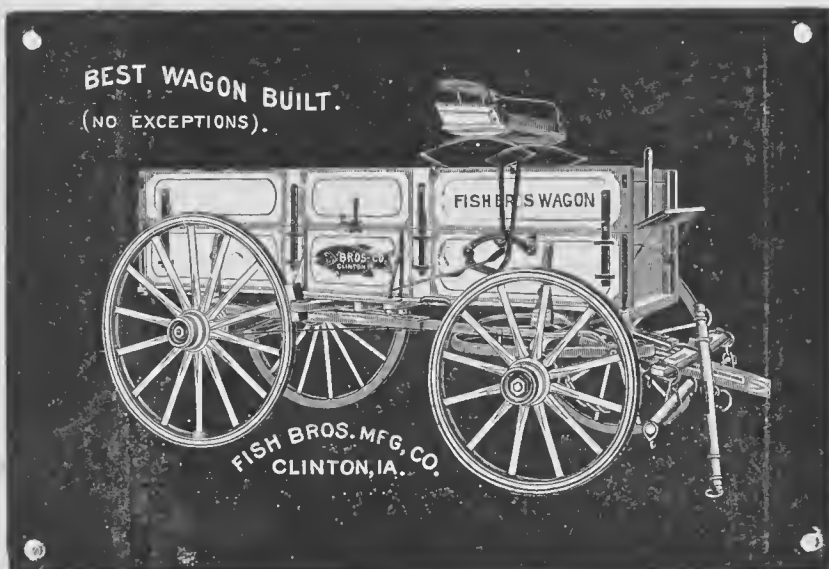
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Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

The dealers report business as brisk as ever.

Earl & Marion have opened out in the implement business at St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

W. H. Hutchinson, of The Fairchild Co., is off on a visit to points in the south and east.

The Carriage Dealers' Association have decided not to exhibit at the Winnipeg Industrial.

M. T. Hancock, Chattanooga, Tenn., is on a visit to Jos. Maw & Co., Winnipeg. He intends to spend some time in the West, we understand.

R. Cochrane, of the J. B. Armstrong Co., informs us that his company will make an exhibit of their goods at the Winnipeg Industrial.

The organ and piano business of Forrester & Hatcher has been taken over by R. S. Williams Sons & Co. Mr. Forrester continues as manager.

R. H. Potter, the energetic manager of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., has just returned from a trip to western points and speaks highly of the crop outlook.

The Constitution and By-laws of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement and Carriage Dealers' Association have been printed and are being distributed by the secretary.

Should the crop turn out as satisfactorily as reports reaching us indicate, the harvesting and threshing machine men have a "picnic" ahead of them the coming fall.

The information published some time back that the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co. are to establish a factory at Sarnia, Ont., is again going the rounds and this time it is a fact.

Horace Wilson was quite busy when called upon by The Nor'-West Farmer this week. He was busy opening carloads of stoves, furnaces and graniteware in his warehouses at 180 Market St.

In Louisiana there have been more improved farm implements sold in the last year than in the previous ten years combined. One-horse methods are being rapidly replaced by corn-belt methods.

E. A. Mott, of the Cockshutt Plow Co., has returned from a brief visit to points south of the boundary, and reports all eyes as watching the Canadian West. On all sides can be heard conversation as to the great future of our country.

E. C. Drum, of the Chicago office of the Deering Harvester Co., spent some days in Winnipeg recently with Wm. Heath, the western manager. He expressed delight at the prospects and returned home with a much better opinion of our country than he held before.

The Nichols & Shepard Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., have adopted a unique method of advertising. They publish half-tone cuts of farmers' residences and announce that they are the homes of successful farmers who bought the best machinery and so on. It is quite attractive.

J. H. Thomson, representing the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Co., Sarnia, Ont., has returned to the home office after spending a few weeks in the West. This company is going after their share of the trade here. Watch for their page announcement in our Midsummer Number, July 5th.

J. E. Ruby, western manager of the Frost & Wood Co., visited headquarters in the East lately and is back again delighted with the prospects for future supplies. He hopes that with the greatly increased premises his firm will be able to fill orders much more speedily and with greater satisfaction to both ends.

J. M. Miller, the Verity Plow expert, has been on an extended trip to points in the West in the interest of his firm. While at Weyburn he started a steam plow for one of the enterprising settlers. Mr. Miller feels confident this machine can be set so as not to have any rear lift, which is the greatest objection to steam plowing.

Here is a bit of excellent advice from The American Thresherman:—No manufacturer should, and no reputable one will, refuse to make good any just shortage or flaw in his machinery sold to a customer. And no purchaser should attempt, either by deception or misrepresentation, to obtain either extras or repairs broken by awkwardness or by mishap. If you have an accident and break your machine thereby, tell the truth about it and pay for it like a man.

It is quite evident The Western Implement Mfg. Co. are out for business. We were around last week and saw their new factory and from the looks of things they are hustlers and mean to push their lines. This company have some of the best articles ever offered to western farmers and needed by all of them. We learn their manager, J. Harmer, intends taking a trip through the country shortly, with the view of organizing their agents, and we would advise any one wishing to handle their lines to make application at once.

THE AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE AND THRESHER CO.

The reorganization of the Abell works, under the name of the American-Abell Engine and Thresher Co., is now an accomplished fact. Messrs. Henry Abell, of Toronto, and F. E. Kenaston, of Minneapolis, were in Winnipeg last week and made the transfer of the outfit here. As we announced before, the new company will push business with renewed energy. They will manufacture engines and separators, having especially in view the requirements of the great West. The officers of the company are:—President, A. W. Wright, of the Advance Thresher Co., of Battle Creek; Vice-President, F. E. Kenaston, of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co.; and W. H. Mason, of the American Pump Co., Battle Creek, Treasurer. They are all strong business men, even outside of finances. The capital of the company is placed at \$1,000,000, and the head office is at Toronto. C. J. Agor, a gentleman of high standing in Canadian commercial circles, is assistant treasurer. He is long and favorably known in connection with the Abell works, and will continue to look after the interests of the greater concern.

The practical amalgamation of the three companies into one led the public to believe that some of the efficient western staff would be let out, but such is not the case. They all find employment by the new organization. L. Hartshorne is the Western manager, and W. L. Puxley will continue as chief accountant, which position he has filled very acceptably for some time. Thos. A. Drummond will remain as head of the sales department, and H. L. Shephard will hold a similar position for the Territories, with headquarters at Regina.

The Advance repairs have been removed to the premises on North Main St., and will be found there from this on. The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company's business will be continued, with Thos. Roney in charge.

When we called upon Mr. Hartshorne he was found in a very happy mood, although exceedingly busy in connection with stock-taking and looking after alterations being made to the office and warehouse.

Grasshoppers are hatching out in numbers in the districts in Manitoba that have been troubled with these pests the past few years. The Government has sent out supplies of poison, but it is not necessary to give the instruction now that has been given in the past, as all know how to fight the hoppers. The wet weather is in favor of the farmers. The hoppers cannot feed while it is raining and the extra moisture causes an increased growth of grain and weeds and thus abundance of food for the hoppers, so that their depredations are not so apparent as in a dry time when growth is more or less at a standstill. It is too early yet to say how much damage the hoppers may do.

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"Have you tried it?"
Save the tags; they are valuable.
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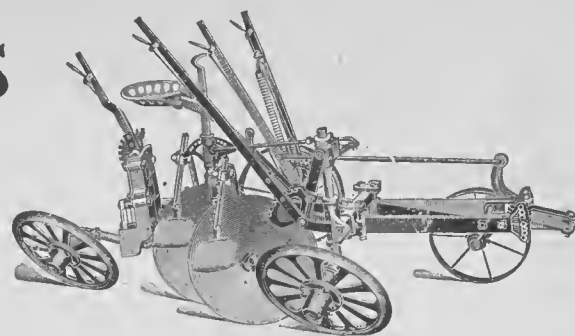
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500 Second-hand Wheels
all makes and models, good as new, \$3 to \$8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship to anyone on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.
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Farmers are the Judge and Jury



When it comes to testing the merits of a farm implement. Certainly no one knows the requirements of a tool in actual use better than they. If farmers won't have anything to do with a machine it's pretty convincing evidence that it's no good.

Already they have disposed of the case against the Columbia High-Lift Gang Plow and pronounced it **Guilty!**

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Some Experiments at Brandon.

The attention of farmers has been directed to flax this season as never in the past. This has led the Brandon Experimental Farm to experiment with seven or eight different varieties supplied them by the Canada Linseed Co., of Montreal, among them being the Argentine variety. The tests will only be to find out the cropping abilities of each. Tests will be made with differently prepared soils, including deep breaking.

A most extensive test is being made of millets, some half dozen varieties being used. These will be sown on land prepared in a variety of ways to find out which gives the best return. A volunteer crop from last year's seed shelled on the ground will be one of the tests.

A crop of fall rye, from Ontario grown seed, was seen on May 30th, when it was 2 ft. 6 in. in height and out in the shot blade. It was sown the latter part of August and made a very even stand. At the same time an equal area was sown with Manitoba grown seed. At the time of our visit this seemed to have made a little better growth than that from the Ontario seed. The straw, however, did not appear to be quite so stiff.

Two new Ontario fall wheats, sown on the same date last year in a well sheltered place, were almost completely winter killed. What little of them that has survived the winter has been carefully preserved with the hope that the seed may prove a little hardier than the parents.

The experiments with the 20 half-acre plots to ascertain whether it is of any benefit to plow under clover, vetches, peas, and beans is again being carried on this year. It is well known that these plants have the power of storing up nitrogen in the soil and thus making it richer and more suitable for the production of wheat, which requires a considerable amount of nitrogen readily available in the soil. The results so far go to show that these crops are very beneficial ones to plow under, as they improve not only the first crop, but the influence is seen on succeeding ones. It is hoped that out of these experiments will come some simple feasible way for farmers to increase the store of nitrogen in their soils.

Forestry Notes.

It is worthy of note that the Doukhobors of Yorkton are very much interested in ornamental and fruit tree growing. A representative of The Farmer was an interested spectator at the Brandon Nurseries a few days ago, when four "Douks" were selecting a number of the very best fruit and ornamental trees that were to be found in the nursery. Mr. Patmore reports sales as being much better this year than ever before. There has been a much increased demand for ornamental shrubbery. Some idea of the extent of the tree business conducted by the Brandon Nursery may be gathered from the fact that shipments this year amount in round numbers to 140,000 seedlings and trees.

In May 5th issue notice was taken of the large number of cuttings which Ino, Caldwell, of the Virden Nurseries, had in soak ready for planting. On a recent call we found these all in the ground. The poplars were in five large beds, the willows in another, and the currants in another. They take up about half an acre. They are doing well and 90 per cent. of them at least are showing good growth.

N. M. Ross, Assistant Superintendent of Forestry, sent out from the Indian Head Experiment Farm about

200,000 trees in all of the following varieties:—Maple, cottonwood, elm, with a few cuttings of the golden, cut leaved and voranesh willow. The Forestry Department are sowing about eight acres in native ash, maple and elm on the Indian Head Experimental Farm, and about 10 acres on the Brandon Farm.

Messrs. Ross and Stevenson have just returned from Sewell, where they collected some 9,000 spruce, larch and tamarack trees, which have been planted in nursery rows at Indian Head. These trees are only from a few inches to a foot in height and are for distribution in the usual way next spring, if they grow in their new soil. They have been set out in rows one foot apart and about six inches apart in the row. At the time a representative of The Farmer visited the farm only the ash and maple seed had been sown, the elm seed not being yet ready. The germination was extra good, there being a much higher germination than is usual, owing, no doubt, to the continual rainfall of this season.

The use of the weeder accomplishes two things—it kills weeds and provides a dust blanket.

Dakota dealers are already contracting for all of this season's flax crop they can buy at \$1.25 a bushel. The seed is selling at about \$1.50.

The latest revised returns show that the population of the British Empire is in the neighborhood of 400,000,000. Of these Canada contributes 5,371,051.

Thos. Crozier, Manitou, Man., writes us that he sowed timothy and flax together last year and that they both grew well together.

We are pleased to note that Saltcoats is to have a flour mill. Geo. R. McCracken, of Enderby, B.C., is erecting a 75 bbl. mill at that point.

The N. A. Robinson Land Agency, of Windom, Minnesota, has opened a land office at Pilot Mound, for the purpose of buying farm lands in that district.

The Portage la Prairie Land Co. has been organized by some well known citizens of Faribault, Minnesota, which among other holdings, is handling 24,000 acres of the Sanford estate at Westbourne, Man.

Two farmers from Lacombe, Alta., who seem to think that they had got too far west, have just leased a farm from Reeve Young, of Souris, and have already brought in their families and equipments.

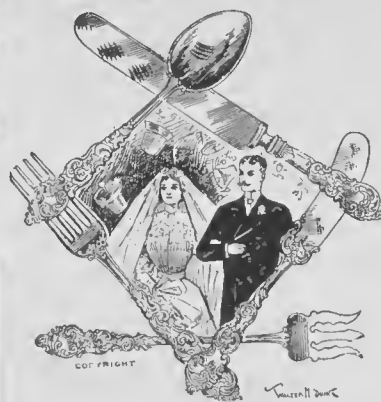
The acreage sown in the Reston district will be well up to that of last year and would have been much larger had it not been for the wet weather. Wm. Bullock has sown 700 acres of wheat and intends putting in 200 acres more with oats.

Owing to floods and wet weather, also to lateness of the season, the members of the Blyth Farmers' Institute have decided to change the date of their annual ploughing match, from June 20th to June 25th. The match will be held on the farm of Clarence Fox, three miles N.E. from Rounthwaite.

Hugh Porter, Bredenbury, Assa., writes us that the Cut Arm Ploughing Association will hold their annual ploughing match on June 19th, when a silver cup, donated by the Stirling Agricultural Society, of Saltcoats, will be competed for, besides other valuable prizes. The cup will become the property of the winner.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Advt.)



Two Stores!

The Largest Stock
The Lowest Prices

WATCHES, CLOCKS
SILVERWARE,
JEWELRY, SPECTACLES.

If You Can't Come, WRITE,

D. R. DINGWALL, Ltd., 424 Main Street
584

TWO STORES.

Sign of the Street Clock.

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis.

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



10,160 Pounds

McKNIGHTSTOWN, PENN., April 16, 1901.

Above is a photograph of a 3 1/4 inch wagon, bought of me by H. E. Riddlemoser, of McKnightstown, Penn., hauled 5 tons and 160 pounds of phosphate one mile over very rough and rutty roads. He said he could have hauled 2 tons more, as the wagon runs very easy.

(Signed) W. O. ANDREWS, Agent, McKnightstown, Penn

The KARN IS KING.

The Karn Piano has won the above name by its superior quality of tone, chasteness of design, evenness of scale, elegance of finish and hand workmanship.

The fast increasing sales of the Karn Pianos is evidence of the popularity of the King of Pianos—Karn.

THE D. W. KARN CO., Ltd.,
262 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg.

Karn is King. Tone, Construction and Design—these three.

These requirements being all met, you have the Perfect Piano. Such is The Karn Piano.

Its tone is pure, its construction the best, its design artistic, and the price is right.

The D. W. Karn Co., L'td.
262 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

Fall Wheat in Alberta.

Year by year the growing of fall wheat in Alberta is gaining ground and the C. P. R. are to be commended for the interest they have taken in bringing in carloads of wheat and selling it at a nominal price in order to introduce it. The variety most largely grown is Dawson's Golden Chaff and at Pincher Creek it has been successfully grown for years. At the present time the wheat is looking very favorably all over the district, having wintered well. At Davisburg fall wheat has stood the winter nicely, although there was no snow on the ground most of the winter. Mr. Brice, at that point, feels confident that, when it came through such a winter as the last one was, there will be no trouble about it doing so every year. At Didsbury reports as to the successful wintering of the wheat are equally favorable. At points where Dawson's Golden Chaff had been grown by farmers, the C.P.R. offered to furnish Kansas Turkey Red. This variety has stood the winter just as well as the other. It is a harder wheat and has been chosen by the Ontario millers as a superior milling wheat to the Golden Chaff, though it has not proved as heavy a cropper and the straw is not as stiff.

It will be interesting to know that in all 216 farmers at the following points got wheat from the C.P.R. :—Calgary, Cochrane, Didsbury, Davisburg, Edmonton, Gleichen, High River, Innisfail, Lacombe, Ledue, Langdon, Macleod, Morley, Okotoks, Olds, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin. This means a very extensive test, as it is being tried at other places also, and in a few years the growing of fall wheat may be quite largely followed in the country along the foothills of the eastern slope of the Rockies.

Sugar Beets at Ninga.

C. W. Seefield, an enterprising citizen of Ninga, has decided to have ten acres of sugar beets sown with the best seed procurable from Germany, and has leased from the C. P. R. the land suitable for this purpose. He is arranging for buildings, and will supply seed to farmers willing to try beet growing. The Farmer has every sympathy with such an effort. If it could be made a success the advantage would be great. But we fear it is only by the introduction of cheap laborers familiar with the work from countries such as Germany, that such work could be made to pay, and at present that seems almost an impossibility.

A shipment of 100 cars of Minneapolis flour has been booked for London, via New Orleans. This is a new route for Northwestern flour and will be in the nature of an experiment. If successful it may be used to elude the trunk lines to the Atlantic seaboard into more favorable terms. The distance to New Orleans is 1,300 miles, as against 1,375 to New York. The shipping facilities from New Orleans will have to be tested before this route can be proved a success and this will take some time, as one shipment will prove nothing.

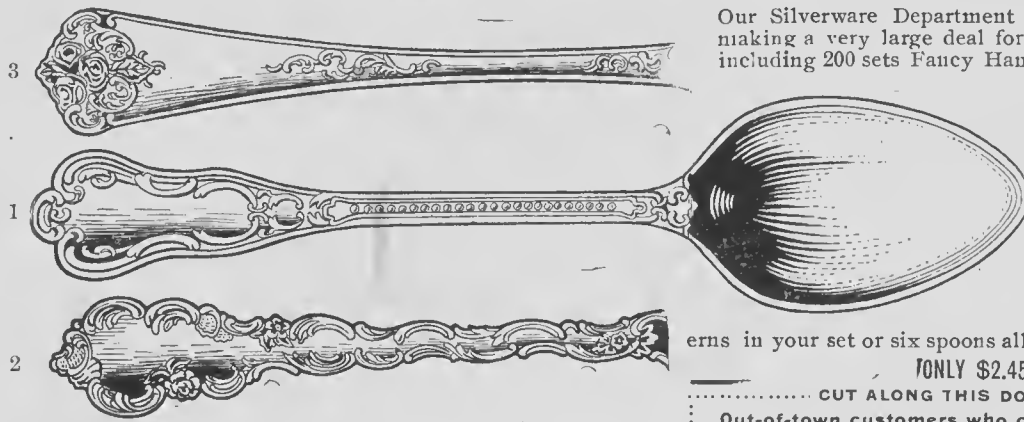
DIRECTORS:
H. H. FUDGER
J. W. FLAVELLE
A. E. AMES

The Robert **SIMPSON** Co. Limited

TORONTO,
ONT.

FOR JUNE BRIDES

STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS \$2.45 PER SET OF SIX SPOONS



Illustrations Show Actual Size of Spoons.

In a set of six of these Sterling Silver Tea Spoons there is pure silver enough to coin seven half-dollar pieces and have some silver left over. So you see it is a pretty safe investment.

Our Silverware Department has been fortunate in making a very large deal for Sterling Silver Goods, including 200 sets Fancy Handle Sterling Silver Tea Spoons. These are the product of one of the large silversmith factories. They pride themselves on the finish of their goods. The Spoons are made for high-class jewelry trade. Patterns are finished front and back. You may have three different patterns in your set or six spoons all alike.

ONLY \$2.45 PER SET OF SIX SPOONS.

CUT ALONG THIS DOTTED LINE.

Out-of-town customers who cut out this Sterling Coupon and send with the price of Spoons will have them delivered free of all charges to any address in Canada. (N.W.F.)

A Machine on Trial.

The case of the Jones Windstacker Co. v. Green was tried in the County Court to recover \$250, the price of one of their outfits delivered to Green, at Boissevain. Green set up the defence that he had agreed to purchase after a ten days' satisfactory trial. It was not satisfactory and he delivered it within the ten days to the agent of the company at Boissevain. In the lower court a verdict was given for the defendant, against which the plaintiff appealed to the full court. This appeal was dismissed with costs to the defendants.

Summer Fairs.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Edmonton | July 1-3 |
| Dominion City | July 8 to 9 |
| Calgary | July 9-12 |
| Carberry | July 15-16 |
| Yorkton | July 15-17 |
| Wawanesa | July 17 |
| Hartney | July 17 to 18 |
| Portage la Prairie | July 17-19 |
| Minnedosa | July 18 |
| Shoal Lake | July 18 |
| Winnipeg | July 21-26 |
| Dauphin | July 23-24 |
| Brandon | July 29-Aug. 1 |
| Neepawa | August 5-6 |
| Melita | August 5-6 |
| Regina (agricultural society) | Aug. 7 to 8 |
| Regina (Horticultural Society) | August 21 |

Plowing Matches.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Cut Arm Plowing Association | June 19 |
| Portage la Prairie | June 18 |
| Blyth | June 25 |
| Cartwright | June 27 |
| Brandon (championship) | July 3 |

Manitoba Racing Circuit.

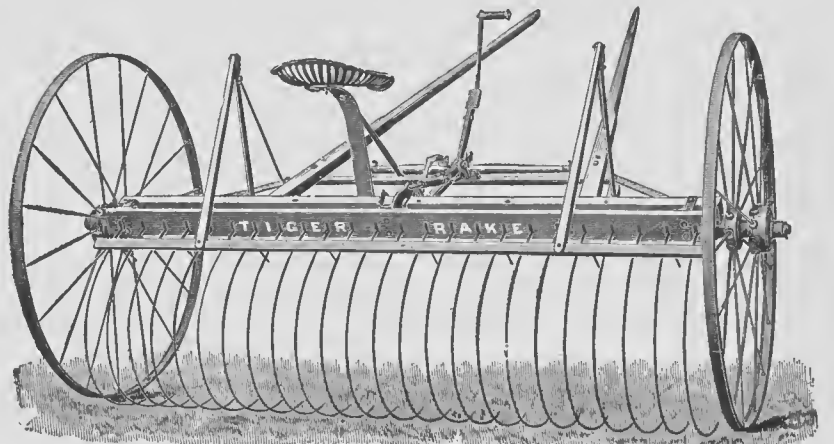
| | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Deloraine | June 9 |
| Souris | June 12 |
| Virden | June 17 |
| Moosomin | June 20 |
| Portage la Prairie | June 25-26 |
| Carberry | July 1 |
| Minnedosa | July 4 |
| Portage la Prairie | July 16-17 |
| Winnipeg | July 21-25 |
| Brandon | July 29-Aug. 1 |

"A Good Hay Rake May Save You a Hay Crop."

THE

F. & W. Tiger Rake

is the Acknowledged Leader of all
Self-Dump Rakes



It is the only one equipped with a buffer spring to prevent injury to the teeth. It has a steel frame, steel axle and steel wheels with staggered spokes.

It can be operated by a child old enough to drive.

Three sizes: 9½, 10½ and 12½, all equipped with combination pole and shafts for two horses.

See what we have to say about the F. & W. No. 3 OPEN REAR BINDER in the next issue, and see the Binder also if you need one, or even if you don't. You may need something else, and it is our business to help you out.

THE *Frost & Wood Company*
LIMITED.

Western Canada Branch,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

When you want
a Buggy

STOP AT

ALEX. C. McRAE'S

Cor. King and James Streets, WINNIPEG.

There you will find the largest selection at the most reasonable prices.
Call and see the stock.



When writing to advertisers, kindly mention The Farmer.

No.
1919



H. Spencer & Co.'s
DOUBLE BARREL

This Gun is worth your notice. A wonderful Gun for the money. Machine made, interchangeable parts, top snap, Damascus barrels, pistol grip, rebounding locks, extension ribs, left barrel choked.

PRICE \$15.00

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Amendments to Grain Act.

The following is the final revision of the amendments to the Grain Act of 1900. Every alteration in the original Act is manifestly framed on the principle that there shall be the freest possible arrangements made for the convenience of the producers in handling and shipping their grain, by whatever methods they think will be most in their own interests, and at the same time, as far as parliamentary enactments can go, a guarantee of impartial distribution to every applicant of the cars available for the purpose. This whole revision has been made under the vigilant criticism of Western members, who without regard to political proclivities have combined to protect and promote to the best of their power the interests of their constituents. So far as we can understand it their work has been well and truly done.

1. In The Manitoba Grain Act, 1900, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) The expression "operator," or the expression "lessee," shall include any buyer of grain having allotted to him any storage or working space or bin or bins in any elevator or warehouse;

(b) The expression "Commissioner" means the warehouse commissioner for the Inspection District of Manitoba; and

(c) The expression "Minister of Inland Revenue" shall mean the "Minister of Trade and Commerce."

2. Sub-section 1 of section 34 of the said Act is amended by inserting between the words "shall" and "keep," in the second line thereof, the words "receive the first six standard grades of wheat established and described in The General Inspection Act, as amended by chap. 25 of the statutes of 1899, and further amended by chap. 24 of the statutes of 1901, and shall, as far as practicable, in the opinion of the commissioner."

3. Sub-section 1 of section 41 of the said Act is repealed and the following sub-section is substituted therefor:

"41. On a written application to the commissioner by any person residing within forty miles of his nearest shipping point, he may give permission to such person to erect, under the provisions of this Act, a flat warehouse, covered with metal, with power to enlarge it, should necessity require it, at such shipping point. Such flat warehouse shall be erected on the railway company's premises after getting location of a siding, and the railway company shall be compelled to give such location with siding on its premises, in some place of convenient access to be approved of by the commissioner, at a rental not greater than that charged to standard elevators. If, in the judgment of the Commissioner, more than one such warehouse is required at a station, one or more additional warehouses may be authorized by him; and in that case all the provisions of this section shall apply to the construction of such warehouses."

4. Sub-section 8 of the said section 41 is repealed.

5. Section 42 of the said Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:

"42. On a written application to the commissioner by ten farmers resident within twenty miles of their nearest shipping point, and on the approval of the application, the railway company shall, within the time hereinafter mentioned, erect and maintain at such point a loading platform, as hereinafter described, suitable for the purpose of loading grain from vehicles direct into cars.

"2. Each loading platform shall be erected within the limit of the station yard, at a siding which the railway company shall provide on its premises in some place convenient of access to be approved by the commissioner, and shall be at least ten feet wide, and of such dimensions and be constructed of such materials and in such manner as the commissioner designates, and in the case where there is not a station yard at such siding as the commissioner may prescribe, except at crossing sidings reserved for crossing purposes only.

"3. Such loading platforms may be used free of charge for the loading of grain.

"4. The railway company shall construct such loading platform within thirty days after the application is made to such company by the commissioner, unless prevented by strikes or other unforeseen causes, and shall be held liable to pay a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars for each day's delay beyond that time. The period in each year within which the commissioner may receive such applications shall be between the fifteenth of April and the fifteenth of October.

"5. Railway companies shall furnish cars to farmers, without undue delay, for the purpose of being loaded at such loading platform and at any shipping point where there is no loading platform, cars shall be furnished by the railway company, without undue delay, for loading grain direct from vehicles."

6. Section 47 of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:

"47. From and after the first day of July, 1902, all moneys collected under the provisions of this Act, and all inspection fees upon grain inspected within the Manitoba district, as provided for under section 20 of the schedule to chapter 25 of the statutes of 1899, shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or in the said chapter 25 or the schedule thereto, be paid through the chief grain inspector of the Manitoba

district into, and shall form part of, the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, and accounts thereof shall be kept by the said chief inspector in such manner and in such detail as is from time to time determined by the Minister of Trade and Commerce."

7. Section 57 of the said Act is repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:

"57. Any person, firm or corporation guilty of an infraction of, or failing to comply with, any provisions of this Act for which a penalty is not in this Act provided for, or of any rule or regulation made pursuant to this Act, shall, upon summary conviction, in addition to any other punishment prescribed by the law, be liable to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year.

"58. At each station where there is a railway agent and where grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be

kept for each shipping point under such agent, open to the public, in which applicants for cars shall make order. Applicants may make order according to their requirements; cars so ordered shall be awarded to applicants according to the order in time in which such orders appear on the order book, without discrimination between elevator, flat loading platform or otherwise; and any applicant who fails to load the said car or cars within twenty-four hours from the time such cars are furnished by the railway company, shall lose his right so far as concerns the car or cars not so loaded.

"2. When the railway company is unable, from any reasonable cause, to furnish cars at a shipping point to fill all orders as aforesaid, such cars as are furnished shall be apportioned to the applicants in the order of application as appearing in the said order book, until each applicant has received one car, after which the surplus cars, if any, shall be apportioned ratably according to the requirements of each applicant."

Dr. Fletcher to Address Institute Meetings in Southern Alberta.

Just as we are closing our forms word comes that Dr. James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, will address a series of institute meetings in Southern Alberta, beginning about the 15th of the month. He will be accompanied by Hon. G. H. V. Bul-yea, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Territories. The Farmer is pleased to see that Dr. Fletcher will again spend some time in the West this year and bespeak for him large audiences.

A weeder will not kill weeds when they are two or three inches high.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK DYSPEPTIC MEN.

Men with varicocoe, drains of vital strength, nervous debility; you can be cured by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Give me a man broken down from excesses, dissipation, hard work or worry, from any cause which has sapped his vitality. Let him follow my advice for three months and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

This refers to men who ought to be strong and have lost their physical strength. Any man who has been strong can be again. Age is no barrier. I deal in vitality. I have made men of pigmies.

Give me one of those broken-down men, worn out with pains in his back and joints. I can pump a stream of **ELECTRICITY** into his body for a few hours every night and soon he will feel as strong and as light-hearted as he did at twenty.

Herbert E. Reid, Barrie, Ont., writes:—I received great benefit from the use of your Belt. I have been free from all aches and pains and have been greatly strengthened every way. There is no doubt but that is the right remedy for all weaknesses in men.

I sometimes wonder how people can be skeptical as to the power of my belt to cure them, when they know that the foundation of their troubles is a want of sufficient vitality in some part of the body, and it will take a sensible man only a minute to see that the vitality of the body is electricity. So, get that back, as I give it, and you are cured. My patients are the people who have made a study of their own cases. When they do they appreciate my remedy.

Frank Major, Monte Bello, Que., writes:—I had been troubled with kidney trouble for eighteen years, and had tried all kinds of drugs and plasters without relief, when I placed myself under your care. After wearing your Belt and following your directions and advice for two months, it gives me great pleasure to tell you that I am completely cured. I never felt so well as I do now. My neighbor, who has lately begun your treatment, is much pleased with the results.

Give me a man (or woman for that matter) who has been sick and suffering for years and taken medicine until the system is all run down and debilitated, the stomach unable to digest the food and the nerves shattered. My Electric Belt will give new life to every organ, drive out disease and restore health.

George W. Hawley, Dorland, Ont., says:—I have used your Belt for one month, and my kidneys do not give me any trouble any more. I feel a good deal better otherwise, too. I can only say, as others have said who have been cured, "It has no equal."

Dear readers, I could fill this paper with letters from grateful people whom I have restored to health and strength during the last twenty years. If you are suffering from any weakness I will mail you **FREE** my Illustrated Book. This pocket edition of the Key of Health is of great value to any one, and explains my method of treatment.

For the benefit of those who are skeptical regarding the merits of my method, I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask you to pay for it, and as I **DO KNOW** that it will restore strength in every instance I am willing to cure first and ask my pay afterward. So if you are weak, breaking down, or sick in any manner come to me, tell me your trouble, and let me cure you. When you are cured you can pay me. This offer is open to any man who will secure me. All I ask is that the man or woman asking me to take their case under these terms give me evidence of their honesty and good faith. They may use the Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

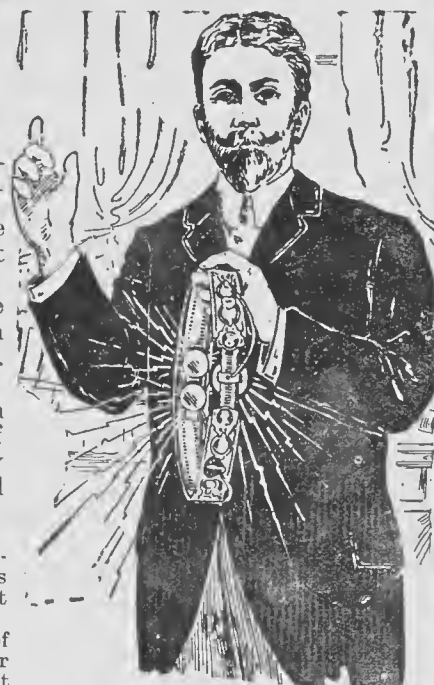
I have sold electric belts for twenty years and keep pace with the times in making improvements. The Belt I offer you to-day is recently patented, and is a grand one. No burning, no blistering current, a fine regulator and cushion electrodes, a current that feels like glowing warmth all over your body. There is a free electric suspensory with each Belt. It is nice to wear and quick to cure. If you have another kind that does not satisfy I will take it in trade.

It is curing your neighbors. Don't you think you ought to give it a trial? Saves doctor bills.

FREE TEST—Any man who will call at my office may test my Belt free and satisfy himself of its great power to cure. I offer free consultation and advice and my book to every one. Call to-day. To-morrow you may not be well enough.

Dr. A. M. McLaughlin, 130 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.



The Gasoline Engine for the Farmer.

By P. S. Rose, Professor of Engineering, North Dakota Agricultural College.

In years past the gasoline engine for farm purposes has not proven a practical success owing to imperfections in design. Even yet it is not anywhere nearly perfected, though there have been taken out during the past seven years an average of eighty patents per annum in the United States on gasoline engines and their attachments.

It has been only within very recent years that gasoline engines have been built in the portable pattern for out of door work. The first attempts in this line were not highly successful, and a mistake was made in putting them on the market before they were sufficiently developed. People became afraid of, and prejudiced against, gasoline engines so much, that it has taken a good deal of subsequent persuasion to induce them to give the engines a further trial.

Among the difficulties in the way of the early designers was to construct an engine that could be started easily in cold weather, that had a perfect and positive means of igniting the charge, and that would not give trouble from vibrations on rough roads.

The first of these difficulties, that occasioned by cold weather, was overcome by using a vaporizer. When the gasoline and the engine cylinder are both cold, the gasoline when drawn into the cylinder does not vaporize and hence does not form an explosive mixture and the engine will not start. But by using the vaporizer, the gasoline is first vaporized before being drawn into the cylinder, thus insuring a perfect "charge" and one that will ignite readily. After the first explosion, the cylinder is warm enough to take care of each subsequent explosion and no more trouble is experienced.

The second difficulty was met by using electric ignition. While there are some improvements still to be desired in this form of igniter, it is far superior to the old "torch" or hot tube method, which was always sure to give trouble when the wind blew, or when the engine experienced any sudden shock or jar.

The breaking of the feed of gasoline by sudden shocks on the road constituted the third obstacle in the way of getting out a practical engine, and this was overcome by placing the feed pump near the bottom of the gasoline tank and forcing the oil under slight pressure to the cylinder, thus substituting a force pump for the more uncertain suction pump of former days.

As I said in the beginning, gasoline engines are yet far from perfect. Still, I believe the best of them are at the present time sufficiently developed to warrant wider application to farm purposes than they now enjoy.

For the professional thresherman I would not recommend a gasoline engine, but for a man with a moderately large farm, or for two or three men with small farms, it embodies almost all that can be desired in a motive power.

Probably the greatest practical difficulty at present in the way of their introduction lies in educating the farmers to operate them successfully. The principles of the gasoline engine are a little more difficult for the average man to get hold of than the principles of the steam engine. So long as everything is in order the gasoline engine needs little attention, but when it goes wrong or begins to "buck" it almost always requires the services of an expert.

Notwithstanding what gasoline engine builders say about the engines running without an attendant, I have found that it requires at least one man in the party who has a pretty large measure of good common sense, or else a good mechanic to keep the engine always in running order. However, I do not mean to imply that gasoline engines are apt to get out of order without good cause, for, on the contrary, they are as reliable as almost any other machine the farmer uses. If a man invests in a

gasoline engine, however, it is the part of wisdom for him to learn the scientific principles which underlie its operations. For when once they are mastered it is quite easy to keep the engine in good condition, or to locate the trouble should any occur.

Flax Growing and Sickness.

At a time when more attention is being given to the idea of growing flax on breaking than ever before too much discussion can hardly be given to everything connected with its growth. There could hardly be any spring season so favorable as this is for the starting of a crop of flax on new breaking. The land is moist and the continuance of cool weather so late in the year gives reasonable promise of freedom from frost when the flax plant does come up. It is only when the plants are in the seed leaf that frosts are fatal; once the other leaves are formed frost does less damage. It is of great importance to have a good mould worked up by the help of the disc. The principal drawback to flax growing here is the great risk of introducing in apparently well-cleaned seed noxious weeds. In securing, or trying to secure, a profit through growing flax seed, we find out too late that we have been introducing half a dozen varieties of the worst kind of noxious weeds.

But, along with the immediate ill effects above referred to, there is a pretty sure prospect of our being in a few years made acquainted with one of the most insidious diseases that can affect our cultivated grains. Professor Bolley, of North Dakota experiment station, has just issued a bulletin on the diseases of flax, which is naturally of greatest immediate importance to farmers south of us who have been growing flax almost continuously. But it may be useful to give his main points here and now.

This disease is known across the line as flax wilt, or flax sickness, and wherever flax has been grown continuously for a few seasons it soon gets in its work. The disease creeps in by degrees and was first noticed some ten years ago by Professor Lugger, of Minnesota. The risk of both soils and seed being infected is increasing year by year. It is seen as a form of fine fungus, and spreads readily in the soil itself to such an extent where flax growing is repeated on the same land that in a few years a whole sowing of flax will be seen to wilt and die shortly after it has appeared above ground. The worst feature of the disease is that its spores will keep alive in the ground some years while healthy crops of other grain are being raised all the time. It does not seem to hurt them, but the moment a crop of flax is sown the fungus lays hold on the tender plants and they wilt and die, sometimes in a few weeks. Soils in which the disease has become permanent are at once disqualified for future successful flax growing; such soils, if carried round on the feet of stock or on wagon wheels, become new centres of disease, thus cutting off the chance of the further growing of healthy flax.

Though there is little immediate risk of this disease spreading spontaneously on our new lands, there is a very decided risk that it may be introduced any day by importing affected seed from the south and in many ways least suspected through incoming settlers. To guard against this, Professor Bolley has found a solution of one pound of formalin in 40 gallons of water a safe remedy if properly used. The seed must be sprinkled with the solution, turning it over to ensure that all parts are reached by the poison, and then being careful to have it dried as soon as possible after treatment. Otherwise the seed is liable to swell and stick together.

With reference to the quantity of seed per acre, F. H. O. Harrison, of Pense, Assa., writes as follows:—"I notice your recommendation of about 30 lbs. of seed per acre. I would just like to give my experience of flax, which is only for one year, and it is this: Last spring I

scattered 20 lbs. of seed over one acre, and after threshing and cleaning I had 18 bushels. Why I sowed it so thin I could hardly tell you, but I always had an idea it would stool out better when sown thin. I had always heard to sow flax thin for seed and thick if you want straw."

Eczema's Itch Is Torture.

The Most Exasperating of all Skin Diseases—The Most Difficult to Cure — Dr. Chase's Ointment Proven to be an Effective Treatment.

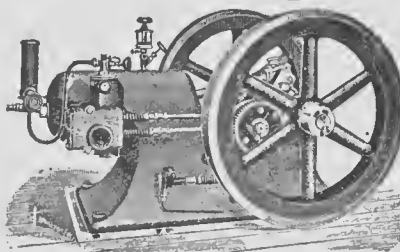
Eczema's itch is torture, the skin seems on fire with the burning, stinging humor; at times it becomes almost unbearable, and in desperation you could tear the skin to pieces. You dare not exercise for fear of aggravating the itching, neither can you sleep, for no sooner does the body become warm than the trouble begins, and instead of restful, refreshing sleep, it is scratch, scratch, scratch all night long. There is scarcely a moment's respite from this maddening malady at any time. Of course, you have tried nearly all the washes, salves, lotions and medicated soaps, but, like thousands of others, have been disappointed and disgusted.

Mrs. Ann McDonald, Kingsville, Ont., writes: "For about three years I was a dreadful sufferer from Eczema. At times the patches of raw, flaming flesh would extend from my waist to my neck and from the knees to the ankles. The intense itching almost drove me crazy, and though I tried all the local physicians, they could not even relieve the suffering. The flesh would crack open, and I don't believe anyone ever suffered more than I did.

"I was told of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but did not believe that it could help me. After the fifth application of this preparation I began to feel the benefit of its soothing, healing effects, and now attribute a cure to the persistent use of this wonderful remedy. It is truly worth its weight in gold, and I never tire of recommending it to other sufferers."

You may be skeptical regarding the ability of Dr. Chase's Ointment to cure you. Most people are, after trying in vain to get relief from a host of remedies, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will not disappoint you. Will you be surprised at the marvellous control which it has over all itching, burning inflammation of the skin, and the wonderful healing powers which it possesses. It takes time to thoroughly cure eczema, but Dr. Chase's Ointment will do it. You will find relief after a few applications, and gradually and naturally the cure will follow. Besides being a positive cure for eczema, Dr. Chase's Ointment comes useful in a hundred ways in every home for every form of skin irritation and eruption, chapped skin and chilblains. 60 cents. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gasoline Engines

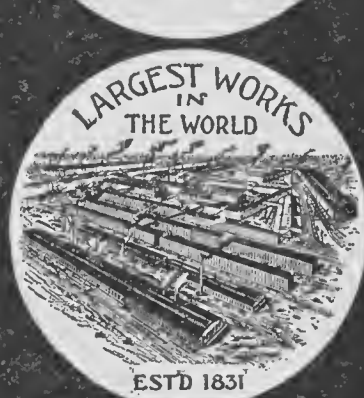


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AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Those Essays on the Cow.

There is not such a rush of competition in this department as we could have wished. If any more wish to try after reading the samples given below we shall be glad to hear from them. As our chief object is the improvement in writing and composition of our contributors, we think a little friendly criticism will be useful, not only to the writers, but to others who may aim, as we hope many of our young friends do aspire, at writing neatly and expressing in their own words, even the facts they have learned from books. A mere copyist is a poor kind of writer. Put your ideas in your own words, and never forget to tell your age, even if you have told it before.

We begin our remarks with the 8-year-old, Muriel Rice. She is a passable writer, but might do better in spelling. We are glad to hear from her and expect she will make good progress. Her sister writes fairly well, but for her age we prefer the letter of the younger sister.

Edna MacPhail writes a very fair hand for a hard working country girl. Her knowledge of stock is just a trifle mixed. For example, the Shorthorn and Durham are two names for the same breed. Durhamshire, in the north of England, and Teeswater, in that county, was one of the earliest locations of the breed now properly known as the Shorthorn, and the last is the up-to-date designation of the breed, which in England especially is still regarded as a good "general purpose" breed. A large number of England's dairy cows are Shorthorn in type and often almost pure bred. Holsteins and Guernseys are not usually classed as general purpose. We do not "learn" our animals or our children to do things, we teach them, please note the difference. The older writers (even Shakespeare occasionally) used the word learn for teach just as this girl does, but it will not pass in modern English. It is quite proper to say "a learned man," meaning by that one who has read a great deal. This writer is evidently learn-

Our Youngest Essayist.

Binscarth, April 13th, 1902.

Dear Editor: The cow is a very profitable animal. She is a great source of profit to her owner if taken care of. She provides milk and butter for family use, she also raises a calf every year. We have a cow named Belle and a little calf. We have five cows on the farm. We get a lot of milk from the cows. We feed them hay and bran every day. This is all I can think of at present. Yours truly, I am a girl 8 years old—MURIEL RICE.

Binscarth, April 13th, 1902.

Dear Editor: The cow is a very nice animal. She is a great source of profit to her owner. If she is well fed and taken care of she provides milk and butter for family use. She also raises a calf each year, which in time provides beef for family use. She converts her food into milk and cream, the cream is then turned into butter and sold at the highest market price, which leaves a profit to her owner. Lastly, I think, the cow is the most profitable animal on the farm. As this is about all I can think of about the cow at present, I remain yours truly. I am a girl ten years old.—ELVA RICE.

THE COW.

By Edna MacPhail, Belmont, Man.

The cow has been a useful and cherished companion of man from the very earliest date. The ancient people had great regard for them, as Moses found them worshipping a golden calf when he came down from Mt. Sinai.

There has been a great improvement in cattle since those days, and nearly every country has produced a grade of cattle distinctly its own. The Channel Islands have produced cattle bearing the names of Guernsey, Alderney and Jersey, England has produced the Durham cattle, and in North America each section has cattle suited to its own climate.

is preferable to a steer. Almost any breed does for beef, yet in a strictly butcher's point of view, the Aberdeen-Angus is a little superior, owing to its excellent quality and the high percentage of dead meat to live meat. Its carcass is usually lined with fat of the finest quality.

There would be no creameries, butter markets, etc., if it was not for the dairy cow. Milk to many people, especially invalids and children, is an unsurpassed benefit. Even on our farms the dairy cow takes the first place generally, and should be the best cared for, considering her use. She is usually quieter and more knowing and more sympathetic in a way than other cattle. My opinion is that a cow should have just as much care taken of it as a horse, for as a horse does the work for you, so does a cow give that much-needed and necessity of life—milk. Kind treatment, good care, etc., is all that is needed—the cow will do the rest.

As to the cow's build, I think the following description can be termed as a good cow. Her head should be long and finely formed, with a long thin neck. She should have broad quarters and long udder from back to front, the rump nearly on a line with the back bone. The body of a good milker seen from the front should present a blunted wedge, the apex of which is the breast and collar. Seen from behind, she should present a square, well spread shape. She should be long, but not lanky, as seen sideways. Her teats should be moderately long, straight and equal distance from each other. Her skin should be soft and flexible.

Now for her history. The cow seems to have been an animal of great regard and esteem, both by ancient and modern classes. In the Mosaic dispensation the Children of Israel worshipped a "golden calf." The Egyptians worshipped "Apis," a wonderful animal, and in a great many instances the cow has played a prominent part. During our own era, the Christian dispensation, there has been great improvement in the distinctive characteristics of cows. Each country throughout Europe has developed a grade of cattle distinctly its own. Each country has given us a certain breed. It is said that the Danes brought cattle to England long before William I. conquered the Heptarchy. Take it altogether, cows pay just as well, if not better, than grain, but, of course (great) gain has got to be had for them.

THE COW.

Cows are, I believe, the most useful animals on a farm. Their uses are manifold. They yield us milk to drink, flesh and butter as food, their hides for boots and shoes, and—but the editor will be placing these facts with the "heads, tails, ears and eyes" that everyone knows about.

First of all a really good cow should have a good clean appearance, however good a cow is, no one will care for her if she is dirty, ill-groomed and ill-kept, and few cows will continue to be good if kept in that condition.

A good milking cow should have a long, shapely head, a thin, smooth neck and a large udder. The milk-veins should be large and hard, and firm while the cow is milking. The thighs should be rather thin, but broad. The skin of a good milker should be perfectly smooth and flexible. Some consider that the yellower the skin the better the supply of milk.

A cow has front teeth only on the lower jaw and large molars or "grinders" behind. She masticates her food only slightly when she gathers it and afterwards, while lying down or resting, she "chews her food," as Burns has it. This gives her literally "food for thought" in her leisure moments.

A nervous, high-strung cow is generally a good milker, although a good milker is not necessarily nervous. For this reason her nervousness should be respected and nothing allowed to frighten or hurt her. Nothing repays kindness so rightly as a cow, and a man who treats his cows kindly and humanely always makes more profit from them than a man who abuses them.

I had intended to take part in the first competition, but procrastinated until too late. I hope I will not be too late this time. MINNIE A. MORRISON, 14 years of age.

THE COW.

Weldon, Sask., Apl. 5th, 1902.

Among the most useful and necessary animals to man is the cow. If it were not for the cow we would have no milk, butter, cheese or beef, which would mean a great deal to most people. When the cow is handled gently she will become very tame and affectionate.

The hide of the cow, when prepared, makes good leather. There are a great many different breeds of cattle, the Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway being the most popular. The cow has teeth on the lower jaw, but none on the upper, their feed being hay, roots and grain.

When a cow has a young calf she is sometimes very cross and angry at the sight of a dog. Some cows hide their calves for a week or so until they get good and strong. She remains very near it to see that it comes to no harm. In Western Canada, where a great many cattle are kept, the usual method of marking them is to burn some letter, figure, or mark on them by means of a red-hot iron. The growth of the cow is very rapid, and at five years the cow is generally full grown. There is hardly any part of the cow that cannot be used for something. The hide is made into leather, the hoofs and horns are made into glue, and the hair is used by plasterers to put in the plaster. Oxen can also be used to draw loads



ON THE FARM OF W. M. CUNNINGHAM, GLENELLA, MAN.

ed in cows, and has the secret of success in their management. We fear "bunting" each other might turn out dangerous sport. We send her "The First Principles of Agriculture," by Shaw and Mills.

The writer of the last essay is now about 18. His work is a good deal mixed and he ends where he should have begun—with the history of the animal. He might do better if he took sufficient pains before he begins to write. Good examples of letter writing are not too abundant and what would be fairly good essay writing for a boy of 12 or 15 is not enough for one of 18. We speak thus plainly not only with reference to this particular contributor, but for the sake of those who may follow him. If you are too thin skinned to bear needful criticism you will never shine as a writer of good English.

For Our Young Correspondents.

Within the last few days we have sent out about 25 books for the best letters recently received. If any of those whose letters were in last issue have got no book they must advise us without delay. We had a perfect flood of correspondence after the new year, but had little room for it then. It is now too old for publication, though there were several well written letters in the pile. If the writers will try again we shall distribute a dozen volumes to those we think most deserving. Whether you get a book or not the effort will do you good. Always mention your age. Study the quality of those published and beat them if you can. If you are planting a garden tell us a little about it. It is a good plan to write a copy on a slate and when satisfied with it copy it out and send it here. The preference, if any, will be given to those who wrote before and got no book, but new correspondents are always welcome. Every one whose letters appear here should get a book. If not, advise us at once.

The best dairy cows are Jerseys and Ayrshires, the best beef-producing cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords and Durhams, while the best general purpose cows are Holsteins, Devons and Guernseys.

Cows are very intelligent, and can show when they are angry or jealous as easy as a human being can. You can learn them to do almost anything, at least I can. A cow generally produces a calf every year, after she is two years of age, and gives milk for about ten months.

From the milk we make butter and cheese. If we did not have cows we could not do much fancy cooking, or make omelettes and custards. The flesh of a cow is used for food, her hide made into boots and other leather goods, and the small intestines make very good casings for sausage. Even tripe is supposed to be a delicious dish. Several useful things are made from the hoofs and horns also. I like cows very much and could spend hours outside talking to them and learning the calves to fight and be jealous of each other. I have a heifer and nearly every time I go out she wants to have a fight with me. Another heifer comes and gives her a hunt and sends her off so as she can have all the fun herself. Our cattle are grade cattle, all excepting one, and she looks just like the picture of a Polled Aberdeen Angus cow. I intend to have a good many cattle when I have a home of my own, and you may be sure I will be good to them. I am seventeen years old.

THE COW.

By L. William Whittle, Minnedosa, Man.

Dear Editor: Much has been said and written about the cow, the gentlest of domesticated animals. There are many things that a cow is useful for, in fact, I think she is like a "staff of life" to us. Take the cow in four classes, such as—for beef, as a dairy cow, its build and its history. As a beef a young cow about three or four years old

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and are in great demand for plowing. They are not so quick as horses, but are stronger and do not require so much care.

We live on a farm of 320 acres, or one half section. I ploughed some this spring with a sulky plough and two horses, and I harrowed with three horses for a while. I cut 200 hundred fence pickets in two days. I have a heifer and she had a calf this year, but it died. I also have a sow. I go for the cows on my pony when I have time. I like to read The Nor-West Farmer and think it is an excellent paper for everybody. I would like very much to have one of the books which you are offering. Hoping to see this in your paper, I remain, yours truly—WILLIE S. CRAIG, age 14 years.

THE COW.

Hagyard School,
Oak Lake, Man., May 3rd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I thought I would write a letter on a cow. Well, Jerseys are the best milkers. They have yellow horns and are of the lean type, large udder and small tail. Quiet cows have the curl in the centre of their face. I think the Shorthorns are the best for beef, they need to be long and deep, large clear eyes, muzzle good size, mouth large, lips thin, nostrils large, short face, forehead broad, neck thick, shoulders well padded with flesh, legs need to be short with shanks fine and smooth, back broad and wide across top of the hips. This is all I can think of about a cow. I go to school, I am in the second book, the school is on our farm. I care about flowers. I write stories, do sums and draw. I guess I will close, hoping to see this in your paper, I remain, yours truly—RACHEL SHAW, 7 years old.

A Very Nice Letter.

Arden, Man., May 7th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a girl, 12 years old, and I go to school every day. I have not

graphy, history, physiology, nature study, music, literature and drawing. I like reading, drawing and geography best. Our teacher let each one draw a design on the blackboard for Arbor Day. The children went to school as usual. We spent the forenoon in tidying up the school. In the afternoon we gave an entertainment of songs, readings and recitations to the ratepayers. When we finished singing God save our King our teacher proposed three cheers for the men who planted the trees (there was a number of trees planted). The cheers were given and three more for our teacher. Yours truly—ISA SANDERSON.

P.S.—I enclose a copy of my design.

Dear Editor: I am 14 years old. I live on a farm three and a half miles from town. I will tell you what I do at home. I feed the pigs and feed a calf, turn my pony out to pasture, let the chickens out, get wood and water for the house, then go to school. I ride my pony after the cows at night. My brother and I have a pig between us, my father gave her to us two years ago. She had eight little pigs last spring this spring she had 13 little ones, but four died, which left nine. We sold one when it was four weeks old for three dollars. I have gone to school since it started on the first of February and only missed one day, which was stormy. I get arithmetic, reading, spelling, geography, history, writing and drawing. On Arbor Day we went to school as usual and cleaned the school yard, then in the afternoon there were trees planted in the yard, and we had a concert. I was chairman. We had readings, songs, recitations and dialogues. After singing God save our King we gave three cheers for the gentlemen who planted the trees, and three more for our teacher. Wishing you success. —ST. ELMO SANDERSON.

A Very Neat Letter.

Nesbitt, Man., May 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmer's daughter. I am nine year sold. We live near Nesbitt. I

From a Family at Redvers, Assa. The Girls Write Very Neatly.

Redvers, Assa., May 20th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am a farmers' daughter and live on a farm in Eastern Assiniboia. I am going to school now after staying out for three years. We have to walk three miles to school. The studies I take are arithmetic, writing, drawing, literature, grammar, composition, physiology, agriculture, geography and English and Canadian history. We are going to have a programme at our school on Empire Day, the songs we are going to sing are the Maple Leaf and the Red, White and Blue. As this is all about school I will now tell you about what I do at home. I and my sister are busy at present putting in our garden. I have planted some garden seeds of my own and I am going to plant a small flower garden. I can harness and drive a team of horses and I can scrub and do most anything in the house. My father just commenced taking The Nor-West Farmer this spring. We all like it. I am 15 years old. Yours respectfully — MARY PLOTT.

Dear Sir: I am a little boy seven years old, and I have gone to school ever since last fall, and I am now in the part II reader. At school I study reading, writing, spelling, drawing and arithmetic. I have to walk three miles and when I get home I am pretty tired, but I manage to herd the cattle. I have an old cat who follows me wherever I go, and me and him have caught a lot of gophers this spring. Yours truly—HENRY PLOTT.

Dear Editor: I am 13 years old, I live on a homestead in Easteru Assiniboia. We came here three years ago, there were then very few settlers here and it was pretty lonesome. We were without a school until last fall. There are now 24 pupils attending. Our teacher's name is Miss Moore. We all like her. We live three miles from the school house, and it is quite a long walk, but I don't mind it when it is warm weather. I am in the fourth reader. I study 11 studies, arithmetic, writing, spelling, literature, grammar, physiology, agriculture, history, geography and drawing. Last year I had a small garden of my own and it grew so well that I am going to have another this year. Last summer my sisters and I had a pretty flower bed, and as I have a lot of different kinds of flower seeds, I am going to have a bed of my own this summer. Yours respectfully—HELEN PLOTT.

A Clever Girl from Brandon.

Brandon, Man., May 16th, 1902.
Box 458.

Dear Editor: I have never seen any letters from Brandon. I am 10 years old. I can milk cows, feed pigs, clean horses, feed my rabbits. I wash dishes, peel potatoes, sweep the floor and make pudding and cake. I make beds and do many other things. I have to walk two miles and a half to school. We have no school in winter. I would be so pleased to get a book. I remain, yours truly—MAY KEEBLE.

A Young Gardener.

Holland, Man 11th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am nearly eight years old and I am going to school. I study reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing. We have a nice grey pony. I call her Lassie. I can ride horseback for the cows. I can milk some and feed calves. We have seven calves. One is mine, I call it Beauty. I bring in wood for the stove and furnace. Sometimes papa lets me drive the three horses on the big plow for a while. I am going to have a little vegetable garden of my own this year. Yours truly—CLIFTON SANDERSON.

A Very Neat Letter.

Spruce Farm, Bowden, Alta.

Dear Editor: I have read with great interest the letters from the boys and girls and thought how much I would like to write too. I would very much like to get a book, as I am very fond of reading. I can do a little of almost anything useful, both in the home and outside chores. I can milk the cows, ride and drive. I have two ponies, two sheep, two cows, three calves, besides other pets. I am a little English girl and this kind of work is all new to me, but I like the prairie life. I will soon be 11 years old. My birthday is the last day of May. I have been to school but a very little, as it is so far to go, so I have to study at home. We all like The Nor-West Farmer, it is a useful book. We are sorry we did not get the Christmas number, it must have got lost. How kind of Lord Strathcona to think of the boys and girls. Yours very sincerely—JESSIE A. SHENFIELD.

An Orphan and a Hustler.

Riga, Assa., April 29, 1902.

Dear Editor: I live on a farm about one-half mile from Riga. I can plough, harrow, sow, rake, mow and do farm work in general. The man at whose place I stay has 30 head of cattle, 10 horses and about 60 fowls. This winter I helped do the chores and sawed the wood. I am an orphan and have had to work ever since I was 10 years old and am 15 now. I have lived only a short time on a farm, as before I had done mostly city work. I have been hell-boy, office-boy, news-boy, and I have done a lot of other

jobs. Last summer I was working for a printer and when I quit working for him I started at farm work. The outdoor life suited me very well, so I determined to be a farmer. I have not gone to the public school since I was 10 years old, but when I was working in a city sometimes went to a night school. I have travelled quite a bit during my life, both in the United States and Canada, and have come in contact with all nationalities, consequently I can speak two languages besides English, they are Norwegian and German. I bought an elementary grammar, a dictionary and two guides on French this winter and I think I may be able to learn it in a year or two. I think the study of foreign languages is very fascinating. I cannot think of any more to say now. Yours truly—CHARLES H. FITZGERALD.

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ON THE FARM OF JOHN MCGUFFIN, GLENELLA, MAN.

missed a day since Christmas. We drive (my sister and I) with an old 24-year-old horse in the buggy. I am in the fifth reader and take up all the general studies, with algebra and Euclid and music. When I come home I have my practice to do, then generally milk two or three cows, help get the supper and wash the tea dishes, and then if I have time read a little bit. I would be very glad to get a book, for I am very fond of reading. Among my favorite books is Little Women. I have read Uncle Tom's Cabin, Ben Hur, some of the Pansy books, with several others too numerous to mention. In the summer time I have the cows to hunt, which I like very much, when I have a nice pony to ride. I had a nice pony till last summer, when one of her legs gave out. I was very sorry, as I have not had a real good horseback ride since, and I miss it very much. For fun I often go out and rake and mow hay. My father does not like me to do these things, but I enjoy it. When my brother is working he generally allows me to. I drive to Arden seven miles every Saturday for my music lesson. I have been taking music lessons for two years now. I can ride a bicycle and my brother is getting a lady's bicycle, so that I can ride it. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give so much for the pleasure of boys and girls. I remain, yours truly—EDITH BULLOCK.

From a Family at Anstin—Both Very Well Written.

Austin, Man., May 14th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I have taken great pleasure all winter in reading the boys' and girls' letters in The Nor-West Farmer. I am 12 years old, I live on a farm three and a half miles from town. Our teacher wanted us to write to you. I like my teacher very well. I am in grade five. I do arithmetic. I am going to start to do decimal fractions next week. Besides arithmetic I do geo-

go to school nearly every day. I am in the second book. My sister is in the fifth book. We live a mile from the school. We have a homestead up in the Moose Mountain district, near Carlyle and expect to move up there soon. My brother is living up there now, near Arcola. We have 10 horses, one colt, six cows, two little calves, one dog, and one cat. We let our cows out to pasture and I help put them in the stable. I help wash dishes, sweep the floor, carry water and clean the chairs. We have some nice plants, a pink and red geranium and one shamrock out in flower. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give books for the girls and boys that write letters to The Nor-West Farmer. I think I will close, hoping The Nor-West Farmer will prosper. Yours truly—EDITH SELLARS.

A Girl Who Does Her Best.

Snowflake, Man., May 1st, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 10 years old and have never been to school, for we can't get there short of 4 1/2 miles, but Clarence and I, aged 8, can do anything any one else can do, such as chores on the farm. When Charley is away and papa sick we have fed and tended 42 head of cattle, 10 head of horses, 16 pigs. I help milk and wash dishes, I can sew, knit, crochet. I care for a lot of house plants. I have two lilies that have had five flowers on since Christmas and when I was 5 years old morning and night I drove the horse power that runs the cream separator. The worst part of it was that it had to be done half-past 5 a.m. and 7 p.m. I have learnt Mary how to make bread and biscuits. Mary and Charley are a pair of Galicians that we have hired. We like Charley well, but Mary is tricky and needs watching, which I do, not to her satisfaction, so she does not like me a little bit, unless she wants me to show her how to do something. If I had one of your books it would be a change from my second. Yours truly—MEDA MILLER.

A Very Neatly Written Letter— No Post Office Address.

Manitoba, April 3rd, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 12 years old and live in Manitoba, on a farm with my grandma, as my mother is dead. I have one brother and his name is Archie, and I also have a sister called Annie. My brother is older than me and my sister is younger. My brother is over with my papa just now. I go to school regularly, having missed one day since Christmas vacation. We walk to school in the summer and in the winter we drive a pony which we call Doctor. He is very white and very quiet. We have two miles and a half to go to school. I am in the third reader. After I come home from school I sometimes milk a cow. She is black and very easy to milk. I can scrub, dust, sweep and wash dishes, but I would sooner milk than do anything. Now I will tell you about our pets. We have a dog called Pug and a cat called Pat, and also a bird called Charlie, he will bite your finger if you tease him. I like reading your paper, especially since the children have started corresponding. I am, yours truly—MARY JANE DOUGLAS.

Good Worker—Poor Writing.

Cloverdale, April 30th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am ten years old and am going to school every day and do chores at night and morning. We have nine horses and 15 cows and 24 yearling and six young calves, and 17 young and two old pigs, and 60 hens and 10 geese. I can drive four horses on the gang plow and I can plow about five acres a day and harrow with three horses. Last harvest I helped to shock up after the binder and built all the loads that grew on 140 acres of land. After the harvest was all off I started to plow and plowed about 80 acres with four horses on the sulky plow. —HARRY R. AITKEN, Pigeon Bluff, Man.

A Neatly Written Letter.

Sidney, Man., May 18th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am eight years old. We have five cows and four calves. I have three sisters. One is a baby. I live on the farm, I walk three miles to school and back again. I go for the cows and milk two cows. Our teacher's name is Miss Edith Moore. I am in the second reader. I wash dishes and sweep the floor. I go for the mail. I have a pony, its name is Maud. We have six horses, 69 hens and four old turkeys and I have one cow. I call it "Darkie." Yours sincerely—ALICE PECK.

A Girl From Iowa.

Didsbury, Alta., May 7th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am going to write you a letter and tell you what I can do. I am nearly five feet tall. I have one sister. I can scrub, sweep, churn, dust, peel potatoes, wash clothes, iron, cook, make bread and cake, make beds. I can do lots of work in the house and out of doors. Papa has taken The Nor-West Farmer about a year and a half. We like The Nor-West Farmer and I like to read the girls' and boys' page. I am 11 years old. I was born in Iowa and we came up here a year ago last October. I have lived on the farm all my life. We have no school near us, but when we left Iowa I was in the fourth reader. I studied American history, arithmetic, lessons in English, spelling, geography and physiology, and penmanship. I can do some crazy work. Yours truly—MARY L. MEEKER.

A Neat Little Letter.

Minnedosa, April 30th, 1902.

Dear Editor: I am 10 years of age, I am in the third reader, my teacher's name is Miss M. Stewart. She is very nice. At school I learn arithmetic, reading, geography, music, drawing and writing. When all the children are at school there are about 20. I am an adopted girl. Before I came to live on the farm I had never seen a young calf or a cabbage growing. I was afraid of the horses and cows, but I soon learned to love them. I get up in the morning and brush off the stove and sweep around it, I then set the table while the rest are down milking. Then we turn the milk through the separator. We have breakfast and then I wash the dishes and get the water, sweep the floor and make my bed. I can wash and scrub. We are milking five cows. Yours sincerely—ETHEL MAY ROSE.

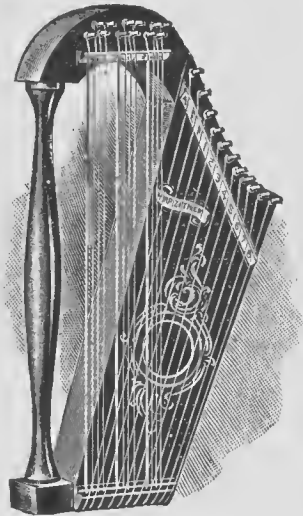
At Home Seeding.

Lumsden, Assa., May 2nd, 1902.

Dear Editor: My father takes The Nor-West Farmer, which we would not care to do without. My father is a farmer two miles north of the prosperous town of Lumsden, which is going ahead at a rapid pace; I am at home just now helping my father to seed; we have put in 60 acres of wheat. Still we have a lot more to put in. I will have to go back to school again after seeding. My three sisters, younger than I am, go all along, that is, all the year round. We have a splendid teacher, Miss Coughlan. I see you want boys to describe the good points of a cow. Well, I will take the Short-horn. First, she should have deep ribs, a thick back, a heavy brisket; a broad back, a well hung tail, and if healthy a moist nose, a bright, clear eye, heavy quarters, and very fine, smooth horns.—CHARLES ALBERT MAXAM, age 12.

MAIL ORDERS

Shopping by Mail is easy. All you do is to write out your order, enclose the amount and address it to us. Satisfaction is assured you. There is not the same trouble of picking and choosing as when you buy in person; there is not the same chance of really buying what as a matter of fact you do not need at all. No persuasive salesman is near at hand to coax you to buy—you merely write for and get exactly what you need.



HARP-ZITHER

This is the most novel and unique instrument ever invented. Best substitute for the piano on earth. It is so simple that a child can play it and the music is so good and so sweet that it will charm the most trained ear. Price, \$4.90.



FOR \$3.65.

This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges inlaid with purfling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we include a genuine Brazilian wood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin and one complete self instructor containing over one hundred selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case, fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key.

C. O. D. IF PREFERRED.—If you do not wish to remit cash with your order, send us 65c. as a guarantee of good faith, and we shall be glad to forward the Violin by express C. O. D. subject to examination. You can then examine it at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent the balance of our special price, \$3.65, and the express charges. Order to-day.

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30 inches wide, 2½ yards long, white. Pair, 35c.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 in. wide, 3 yards long, colbert edges, white. Pair, 50c.
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Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, colbert edges, white or ivory. Pair, \$3.00.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, 60 inches wide, 3½ yards long, Colbert edges, white. Pair, \$4.00.
60 inches wide by 4 yards long. Pair, \$4.50.

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Lacrosse players should write to us for their sticks and balls. The orders will be filled with great promptness and the goods will be found satisfactory. Sticks cannot be sent by mail.

Lally's Clockcord. \$2.75 each.
Lally's No. 1 Match. 1.60 each.
Youths' 75c. each.
The Winnipeg. 1.25 each.
Boys', 3 feet 30c. each.

LACROSSE BALLS.

Regulation style. 40c. each.
By mail 5c. extra.

PURE WATER.



Distilled water is simply pure steam collected in steam dome, then oxygenated and condensed into pure water—not flat or unpalatable like boiled water, but revitalized with sterilized oxygen, which makes it delicious to the taste.

Your good judgment tells you it must be true.

No differences where you live or how clear and pure

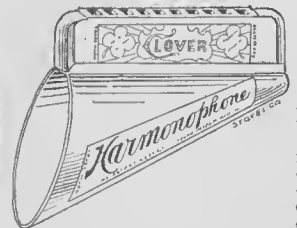
you think your drinking water is, you'll be astonished after you have used the still a few days to look into the boiling chamber and see the enormous amount of filth, slime, etc., removed from your drinking water.

This is what would have gone into your stomach.

The Puritan Water Still furnishes you with pure water all the time.

Price, \$6.50.

THE CLOVER HARMONOPHONE.



An entirely new invention in this Harmonica line, which is beyond question one of the most remarkable ever made in mouth organs. It consists of a combination of a regular

Clover Harmonica and metal phone, as shown in illustration. This phone enables the player to produce various effects, from the soft tremolo to the full sonorous tones of the organ. It gives an excellent volume of music, increasing it just as the metal horn of a phonograph amplifies the different sounds. The phone is attached to Harmonica by metal clamps, and can be detached instantly. The player operates it same as an ordinary mouth organ, but places right hand over open end of phone, and by moving the hand produces the pleasing effects above mentioned. 65c. each, by mail 10c. extra.

MISSSES' BOOTS.

The average postage on a pair of Misses' Boots would amount to about 20c.

No. 256—

Good gloves - grain leather boot, soft and pliable, buttoned, with tip and heel. A serviceable, heavy boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes.)

\$1.15 per pair.

No. 257—Bright pebble leather lace, plain medium toe, soft and strong, no better school boot made. Sizes 11 to 2. No. ½ sizes. \$1.40 per pair.

No. 258—

A fine, soft grain leather boot, buttoned, tip, low sensible heel. A good, strong, serviceable boot. Sizes 11 to 2 (no ½ sizes.)

\$1.75 per pair.

No. 259—Misses' kid buttoned boot, spring heel, toe cap, medium heavy sole, and right stuff to wear well. Sizes 11 to 2. Price, \$1.50 per pair.

No. 260—Misses' extra good kid button boot, toe cap, made to fit, plenty of width in it and yet a handsome appearance, sensible soles and will stand rough wear. Sizes 11 to 2. Price, \$1.90.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd., Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE



The Pine Tree.

(Read at the Arbor Day Exercises in the Bird's Hill School.)

By Miss Katie Chudleigh, Bird's Hill.

The first thing I remember was when I first peeped above the ground amongst a great many large trees. No one took any notice of me at first, so I pushed up rapidly. There were trees as far around as I could see, and some of them were so high I could hardly see the tops of them.

All the time I was growing up I was pushing my roots down. At first I had no trouble, but I had not gone very far when it seemed as though the ground was full of roots and there was no room for mine. Everywhere I went I seemed to be too late to get a footing. I would not give up, however, and soon learned to shove the small ones out of the way and go around the big ones. It took me about ten years to get my roots firmly settled, and during that time I had not been able to make much progress upwards. In the course of another ten years I had grown quite a bit and the other trees began to take some notice of me. I grew faster and faster and soon was quite as tall as the others and was considered an old tree.

room where immense circular saws were working. Here I was quickly cut into slabs of a little more than an inch in thickness. Then, by means of large rollers I was taken to a room where these slabs were cut into uniform lengths of about ten feet. From there the rollers took me to another room, where I was smoothed off and all little blemishes done away with. I was then piled up with a great many other pine boards, and stayed there for a long time.

One day a man came and bought all my lumber, and then I was piled on a wagon and taken away. We rode for a long distance across the prairie, and at last came to a big farm house. The man took me off the wagon and put me in a shed, which I suppose was the work shop. The next day a stranger came in and started to make a table of me. He took two of the best boards and joined them together so cleverly that very few people could see the joins. Then he put sides about a foot wide in, and in these there were four drawers. He took pieces of sand-paper and rubbed me all over with it, and at last put a coat of oil on. When this was dry he varnished me all over. Then I was put in the kitchen to be used as a kitchen table.

Wild Plums.

The other day a Farmer representative came across a market garden owned by a first-rate man, who had two rows of very promising native plums in his grounds. They were a good sort, selected at the right season, just when the fruit had ripened. The trees had been



A SNATCH OF SCENERY NEAR CALGARY, ALTA.

There was not much for me to do, as I had grown as tall as was necessary, so I spent my time in watching what was going on about me. Early in the spring great flocks of birds came and built in the trees, and we were kept very merry with their songs. Sometimes in the summer wagons and buggies full of people would drive past to picnics, and once in a while they would stop near me and get out. They often admired my fine straight trunk and said what good lumber I would make. I did not know what they meant, but I was soon to find out.

One bright winter day I heard a great babel of voices and saw a number of men with axes in their hands coming towards us. They began cutting at the trees around me, and one big man started at me. Oh, how it hurt, as each blow of the axe cut deeper into my trunk. Everything seemed cracking around me, and suddenly with a great noise I fell down, and the man went on to another tree. We lay there a long time and were at last dragged to the river and plunged in the icy water.

There were hundreds of large trees like myself floating around in the river. At first the water seemed cold, and it was very unpleasant, but we soon got used to it and enjoyed ourselves very much. We went racing down, bumping against one another in our hurry, and after a long, merry journey, came to a large city, where we were taken on shore. There were a great many new things to see, and we found that we would soon be made into lumber.

We were taken to a big building called a saw mill. Here everything was noise and bustle. I was first taken to a

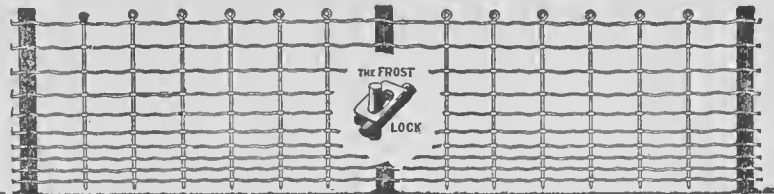
marked at that stage and suckers from the same trees planted in the garden with the result we saw. These trees have been fruitful from the very first and are now laden with blossoms. But closer examination revealed plants of a much wilder looking type and a week later than the home-picked ones.

"Where did you get that lot, friend?" we asked.

"Those are special varieties from the experimental farm at Brandon," was the answer.

They are, in fact, some of the seedlings about the distribution of which The Farmer spoke out very plainly one or two years ago. This skilled gardener thought he had a prize just because they were sent out by that farm. We hope to sample the fruit in due season.

We want to say with all courtesy, but at the same time with all plainness, that the policy of the experimental farms, in this country at least, with reference to the cultivation and breeding of wild plums is a mistake. Scores of excellent wild plum trees can be found along the lower Red river and its tributaries, that are now producing good crops of plums of good size and flavor. By taking a little pains at the right season, more good sorts can be got in a twelvemonth than the present mode of the experimental farms is likely to produce in several years. And if the director cannot see his way to adopt our suggestion, let him raise his seedlings at home, and give nothing away off the farm that has not first been tested and found worthy. The average farmer naturally assumes that what he gets from that quarter must be the best, and, like this man, takes years to find out the true state of affairs.



The Frost 10 Wire and 6 Stay Fence

is the strongest and heaviest wire fence made—good openings for good agents; write us at once for terms. Ask for catalog.

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OUR \$3.80 SKIRT

This stylish Skirt is made of a beautifully figured lustrous black Poplin, of exceedingly good value, and is lined throughout with a good quality lining—one that will last for a long time. The skirt is five gored, and has an inverted box pleat back. It is perfectly made, and undoubtedly a great bargain at the price, and did we not sell hundreds of them we could not begin to offer the skirts at anything like the above figure. Better write for one to-day.

When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

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Each containing over one hundred popular songs, duets and sacred solos. The largest, best and cheapest song folios now published. Each postpaid for 60 cts.

In the Sweet Summer Time, song.
Somebody's Waiting for You, song.
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The Tin Pan Brigade, two-step.
A Pickaninny Christening, two-step.
Any of above postpaid for 31 cents.

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356 MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.



FREE Lady's or Gent's. Don't pay a cent for a good safety bicycle when you can get one good as new for nothing. We are giving them away absolutely free for selling at 15c. each only 6 doz. stylish Gold Topped Hat Pins, beautifully designed and set with handsome sparkling imitation Emeralds, Sapphires, Rubies, etc. They go like wildfire. ALBERT GOLDSTONE, BRANDON, MAN., says: "The Hat Pins sell like hot cakes." Our Bicycles are a marvel of strength and beauty. The biggest dealer in the country could not furnish you with their equal new at less than \$50.00. They have seamless steel tube enamelled frames, excellent Pneumatic tires, comfortable saddles, neat handle bars and genuine faultless ball bearings throughout. Every wheel we send out is fully guaranteed. Here is a chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Write for Hat Pins. Sell them, return the money and we will ship you a splendid Lady's or Gent's Bicycle same day money is received. All we ask is that you will show it to all your friends and tell them how you got it. THE JEWELRY CO., BOX 825, TORONTO, ONT.

Plant Exposure.

All the windows of a house can be utilized for plant growing, provided we are careful in our selection and adapt the plant to the window it is to grow in.

If I were asked to give a list of plants adapted to the several exposures, the list would be something like this: For eastern windows—fuchsias, begonias, callas, Chinese primroses, primula obconica, azaleas, plumbago, stevias, lobelias, and all kinds of bulbous plants. For southern windows—geraniums, roses, chrysanthemums, carnations, lantanas, oxalis, oleanders, abutilons, hibiscus, marguerites, and most of the plants having richly colored foliage. For western windows—bright leaved plants, and a few more "accommodating" plants like the geranium, provided the effect of too strong sunshine is modified somewhat. For northern windows—ferns, araucarias, English ivies, palms, aspidistra, ficuses and seliganelas, Roman hyacinths, primula obconica and Chinese primroses will often bloom well in sunless windows.—Amateur Florist.

A Model Rural Home.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has shown a most progressive spirit in relation to every phase of farm work. Its latest move is to purchase six acres of land near Washington, on which is to be erected a ten-room frame cottage. The primary object of the movement is to furnish at a glance ideal methods of gardening, planting, cutting and watering lawns; of locating and adorning flower beds, paths and drives; of beautifying the porch of the country home; of screening objectionable views with shrubbery; of covering sheds and ugly buildings with vines, and of doing all kinds of work that will assist in the movement to beautify the surroundings of the country home. It is just as easy to make a country home beautiful as it is to have it surrounded by a barren waste, and this model institution is to give new ideas to those who want to do something in this direction.

A bulletin on the subject says the first thing to be considered is the lawn. If the soil be of clay it is an easy matter to get a full blue grass lawn, but if the soil be sandy, white clover, Italian rye grass, or redtop must be used. Most people spoil their lawns by cutting them too close or by letting them go to seed between mowing, and others spoil the grass by sprinkling it during the shining of the sun. All of these things will be explained at the model homestead, and instructions will be given there in all branches of the work of beautifying a home.

There is nothing which strikes one on seeing the prairie for the first time so forcibly as the bare uninviting appearance of the average farm home. No attempt whatever seems to have been made in many cases for any kind of adornment; no lawn, not even a tree to rest the eye on. Trees, shrubs and flowers, when combined with a lawn, make a different place of the farm home. Even if the farmer himself does not care for these things, he should have them for the sake of his wife and family—in fact, for the home influence, for what is home without trees and flowers?

Wintering Bees in Dauphin.

By A. Maynard, Dauphin.

I placed my bees in their winter quarters on the 14th of October, 1901, and opened them out for their first flight on the 16th of April, 1902. After being in darkness for 184 days, they all came out of their winter quarters in a strong condition with plenty of honey for brood raising. I look the hives over carefully and clean them out thoroughly, as it saves the bees a lot of hard work. Having done so, I place the hives back in the trench again, leaving the front open. I do not place them on their summer stands until all cold weather and winds are passed. By this plan I have no spring dwindling which sometimes causes a serious loss of bees.

This spring has been somewhat backward and the bees did not begin to carry pollen until the 26th of April, since when they have been busily at work. Since May 16th they have been working on willow honey, which will be a plentiful crop this spring. On opening the hives to-day (May 20th) I notice the combs are white, which means that there is lots of honey coming in and that it is time to clean out the extractor and get it ready for business. Last season was a good one here for honey, as my colonies averaged 80 lbs. a piece, spring count.

Note.—Mr. Maynard winters his bees in a trench or pit made in a dry knoll. The trench is about four feet wide and two or three feet deep, and is covered over with plank and earth and provided with a ventilator at either end. Before putting the hives in the trench in the fall the top is covered with a wire or zinc screen in order to keep mice out. Over this is put a clean new cloth. The space in front of the hives and over them is filled with clean oat straw.

Bee Notes.

Bees do not like to be hastily handled and will resent all quick motions.

Bees are much more apt to swarm if they are cramped for room.

Raise the hives from the ground high enough to allow a free circulation of air all around them.

Pine is the best wood for bee hives, but it is better for beginners to buy good hives ready made.

The City of Winnipeg planted trees on the sides of about eight miles of streets. The trees planted are elm, ash and basswood.

It is a mistake to draw from strong stocks to strengthen weak ones. Better put two weak colonies together and allow good ones to remain as they are.

If an increase of stock is desired by dividing, allow colonies to become very strong before making divisions. No more than two colonies should be made out of one at one time.

It is objectionable to have an over-supply of drones. This matter can be easily controlled by the use of worker comb exclusively. Drones consume honey, but lay up no stores.

The first indication we have of preparations for swarming is the building of queen cells. These will be started about eight days previous to the issuing of the swarms. A careful removal of these cells in good season will usually stop swarming.

Secretary Wilson, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, says that the end of the southern pine forests is in sight. The pine lands of Georgia and Florida will soon be as much a thing of the past as those of Michigan and Minnesota. No doubt an effort will be made to reforest the lands. Canada should take all these lessons home and make every effort possible to reforest her timber lands that have been cut over. There is a great work for our forestry officials to do.

It is expected that there will be an enormous sale of lilies and roses for King Edward's coronation. Her Majesty is fond of lilies, hence there will be a big demand for them for table decorations, because society leaders always ape the tastes of royalty. The queen is fond of lilies of the valley, pink and white lilies generally and the white Alexandra orchid, which was named after Her Majesty the Queen. Florists are preparing for a great sale of lilies, having imported a very large quantity of roots from the continent. These have been kept in cold storage, to keep them back so that they will come on at the right time. It is estimated that fully twenty million lilies will be sold and twice that quantity of roses.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.



FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS

are rented far more quickly than others. Besides the insurance premium is brought down to the lowest possible figure. Metal ceilings and wall decorations render the interior of your building fire-proof. They also add a beauty and attractiveness which wood and plaster fail to give. The expense and annoyance of constant repairing is done away with. Our catalogue will interest you. It's yours for the asking.

THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.

Eastern Branch: 22 Victoria Square, Montreal.

FARMERS, LOOK OUT FOR Hail Storms!

The "Provincial Mutual" is the
Original Hail Insurance Company of Manitoba.

Established 1891 by Charter.

Managed by Manitoba Farmers ONLY.

Has paid nearly \$150,000 for losses to farmers.

Has paid an AVERAGE OF \$5.40 PER ACRE for total loss and same rate for partial.

Has charged about 22c. ONLY per acre on an average.

Last year 18c. per acre insured \$6.00 per acre.

Never charges any more than 25c. per acre under any circumstances. PAYS NO DIVIDENDS TO STOCK HOLDERS.

RETURNS ALL UNREQUIRED PREMIUM MONEY back to the insurers.

ALL INSURERS ARE MEMBERS, and have a VOTING INTEREST in the Company.

Farmers, Take no Chances!
But Protect Yourselves by Insuring in the Old Reliable.

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Mutual Hail Insurance Co'y
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Full Government Deposit.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MANITOBA.

AGENTS WANTED in Unrepresented Districts.



A Bothered Boy.

I wonder why it is that girls are always told that they should do just like their mammas do in every single way? It's off easy for a girl to git along, becuz They praise her up fer actin' jist the way her mamma duz.

I wonder why it is that boys can't go and do the way Their pas do and still not git licked or lectured every day? Their pas, they nearly always smoke, and many of them chew, And wunst my pa he got so mad I heard him swearin', too!

I wisht somebody'd tell me why it's always dreadful wrong For boys to do things that their pas keep doin' right along; I wisht I knew why girls can act jist like their mammas do And, what is more, git loved a lot and praised up fer it, too!

—Selected.

Economy.

Perhaps one of the most valuable lessons which is learned when crop fail-

Which Way.

"O, Bennie, you keep slipping so!" said the older sister, half impatiently, half-laughingly, to the seven-year-old who was trudging beside her along the snowy walk.

"Yes, it's slippery but I'm getting ahead," answered the little fellow, bravely, "'cause 'most always I slip forward."

It makes a great deal of difference which way our slips take us. Life is full of slippery places, and no one is wise or strong enough to always walk steadily, but even mistakes and falls may carry us forward if only we are determined that it shall be so. Trials, obstacles, disappointments, may embitter the spirit and sap its strength, or they may teach valuable lessons and arouse to more earnest purpose and stronger effort. Many a slip there needs must be while judgment and endurance are but human, but there are those who struggle up from each one of them a little farther forward. Nothing can really hold back the soul which has chosen the best and is pushing toward it.

Higher Authority.

An Irishman, about whom the Detroit Free Press tells, had enlisted in the cavalry service, although he had never been on a horse in his life. He was taken out for drill with other raw recruits under command of a sergeant, and, as luck would have it, secured one of the worst buckers in the whole troop.

"Now, my men," said the sergeant in

His New Brother.

Yes, I've got a little brother, Never asked to have him, nuther, But he's here.

They just went away and bought him, And, last week the doctor brought him, Weren't that queer?

When I heard the news from Molly, Why I thought at first 'twas jolly, 'Cause, you see, I s'posed I could go and get him And then mamma, course, would let him

Play with me.

But when I had once looked at him, "Why," I says, "Great snakes, is that him?"

Just that mite!"

They said "Yes," and "Ain't he cunning?"

And I thought they must be funnin',— He's a sight!

He's so small, it's just amazin', And you'd think that he was blazin', He's so red.

And his nose is like a berry, And he's bald as Uncle Jerry On his head.

Why, he isn't worth a brick, All he does is cry and kick, He can't stop;

Won't sit up, you can't arrange him—I don't see why pa don't change him At the shop.

Now we've got to dress and feed him, And we really didn't need him More'n a frog;

Why'd they buy a baby brother When 'now I'd a good deal ruther Have a dog?

—Selected.

Trades of Animals.

Bees are geometricians; the cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and least possible loss of interstice. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; as also the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel, are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sails, casts and weighs anchors, and performs other nautical acts. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder and wood cutter, he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a ship or a piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer.

While trying to make his farm productive the farmer should not forget to make it also a home. His wife and children are there continuously. He owes it to them to give all he can of comfort and beauty to the place in which their lives are cast. There is ever so much more than money in it. There is more content and happiness; pleasure to the wife and refining and purifying influences upon the children, all of inestimable value.

A TREATISE ON CANCER

To anyone who is suffering from cancer, tumor or any malignant growth, we will be pleased to send our book "Cancer, Its Cause and Cure," on receipt of two stamps.

This brochure explains fully the new constitutional remedy for cancer that does away with the necessity of painful operations, pastes and plasters. N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

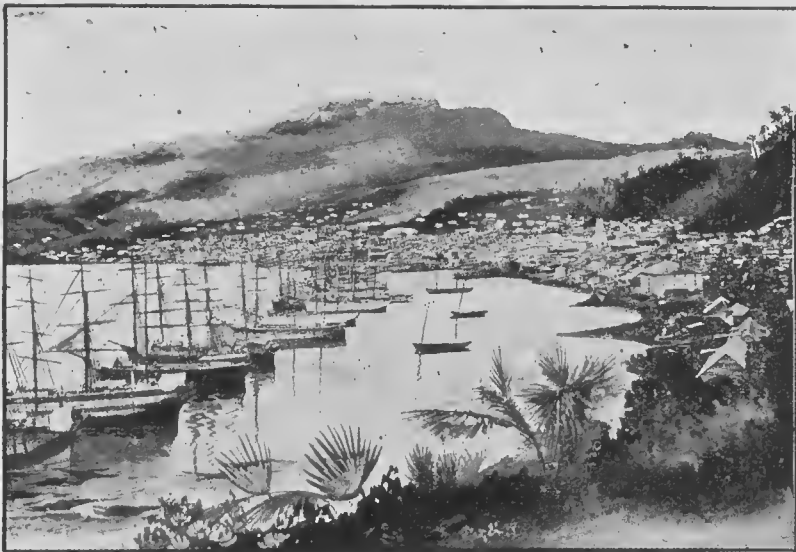
[Advt.]

An English Joke.

A farmer was shocking a field of corn with one of those new fangled machines known as a "Deering Corn Shocker," when an Englishman, who was playing golf in an adjoining field, called the attention of his companion to the queer machine. "What is that over there?" he asked. "Oh, don't look!" his companion replied; "it's simply shocking, don't you know?" And it is further related that the inquirer is still trying to fathom his companion's meaning.

A New Version.

"Put all your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket."—Andrew Carnegie.



ST. PIERRE, MARTINIQUE, IN THE FRENCH WEST INDIES, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

ure's occur is the knowledge that we can economize in so many ways when necessary, and yet remain just as happy. Yet that word economy is so often misapplied, we may economize without becoming penurious, but when we deny ourself and our family anything that makes of us a more enlightened people and better men and women, then the lesson has not been "worth while." It is not economy to deny our families plenty of good literature. It is not economy to fail in providing musical instruments for our children, and the means of becoming efficient in their use to those whose inclination leads that way. It has so often been demonstrated that there is no room for doubt, that the best legacy one can prepare for his children is the developing and training of their God-given powers. Yet every generation contains countless numbers who completely ignore the fact. It seems that "the blind who will not see, and the lame who will not walk" will always be with us. Their so-called economy will not only be detrimental in the present age, but will be increased and multiplied in the ages yet to come.

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They're mailed free to prospective buyers,

No. 1 — Catalogue is our Big Illustrated Catalogue of all lines of Furniture, Office Desks, etc.

No. 2 — Baby Carriages and Go-Carts.

No. 3—School Desks, etc.

No. 4—Sectional Book-cases, etc.

SCOTT FURNITURE CO. I
276 MAIN ST
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Hospital for the diseases of Alcohol and Drug Addictions; the only place in Manitoba or the Territories where the Keeley Treatment is given. Don't be deceived; 21 years' standing; 300,000 cured patients.

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Should have a **Decorah**

Steel Mill and Tower.

WHY? Because its the lightest running and most durable Windmill outfit made. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stump Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

ADDRESS **SNOW MANUFACTURING CO.,**
BATAVIA, ILL.

Mr. Alex. Nal-smith, of Wawan-esa, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is received all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hospital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

T. McCROSSAN, 356 BARNATYNE AV., WINNIPEG

W. G. FONSECA
Handles Exclusively the Genuine

ALL WOOL MICA ROOFING

Manufactured in Canada especially to withstand the severe contraction of the frost. American paper roofing is a failure in this respect. Eleven years' experience has established the enduring quality of the All-Wool Mica Roofing. It is perfectly wind, water and fire proof. It is economy to use the best roofing. Send for samples and booklet.

W. G. FONSECA,
Real Estate Agent. 176 Higgins, Ave.
Winnipeg.

Fashions and Farm Life.

The "Scottish Farmer" has a lady correspondent with a keen eye and a ready pen. In a recent issue of that paper she discourses with great freshness and geniality on farm life in the dairy districts of the West of Scotland, as it was and is, and we think that the wives and daughters of our own farmers will be interested in her pleasant talk on the dress of the farm. For one thing, she is not ashamed of the work she has to do:—

"The contrast between the week-day and Sunday dress of the farmers' wives is very funny," was the remark of a townswoman who came to dwell in a countryside of small farmers. "I wonder they don't see the incongruity of it themselves." Being one of them, I ventured to explain that the contrast was unavoidable. Working women must dress in working garments. But if they can afford silk and lace on Sundays, why should they deny themselves the pleasure? She went on: "I don't see how it can be necessary for them to go about such frights at their work." Only those who have lived the life know the difficulty—the impossibility—of taking any active part about a farm steading, and keeping oneself clean and neat at the same time. As for being fashionable—the bare mention of such a thing is absurd. It is true that this difficulty begets a sort of carelessness in many women, and one often sees them more dingly attired than need be. Moreover, it counts for a great deal that there is no danger of being observed by critical passers-by and that the other members of the household are as little influenced by fashion.

There is great diversity in farming life; and there are numbers of the women whose daily duties differ hardly at all from those of the townswoman, and with whom the question of dress is no difficulty. But there are very many others, I hope among our readers, who milk, feed calves, feed pigs, perhaps feed the mill, or rake hay. Now, the first thing to be observed about the dress of people who work with their hands, is, that it shall be so made as not to hinder them, and that they will not be for a moment distracted by the thought that it will spoil. With these qualifications, there could not be a better dress invented than the short-goon and coat, and druggat apron. My school vacations used to be chiefly spent in upland Ayrshire farms, and I used to think there never could be anything so charming as the summer attire of the lasses—the daughters of the farm, as well as the servants. It was a great treat to watch them making a new short-goon, and to learn how they made that pretty vandyked edging which finished the narrow neckband and short baby-sleeves.

Once we went to visit a neighboring farm whose daughters were the bonniest lasses in that countryside. I shall never forget the sonny beauty of the one who was baking scones over a huge peat fire. On the way home my hostess remarked, "If thou had been ma scones, they wadna' a' been ready, they were that white;" from which I concluded she had been criticising the scones, while I was admiring the pretty bare feet and plump legs of the baker of them, as she moved across the sanded floor. The mother's dress was distinguished from the daughter's in that she wore a bed-goon, while they wore short-goons. There is a subtle difference between the two, although I am not quite sure what it is. Is it that a bed-goon has long sleeves? We had tea "up the stair" in that spacious room which is common to all the farm-houses of that class. The mistress presided, in a clean mutch—it looked charming in my eyes as being something quaintly old-fashioned—while the daughters donned shoes and stockings for the occasion; with the exception of the beautiful scone-baker who, with unconscious artistic sense, merely washed her feet and legs. They were neither small, delicate, dainty, nor snow-white; but they were firm, shapely, and of a wholesome red color; in short, they were beautiful feet. Her creamy skin and golden hair were set off by a new short-gown of turkey-red twill, and her

short skirt (coat) and apron were dark-blue and white, stiff and unwashed. Never since have I seen such a lovely picture. If one could live and dress and entertain with such charming simplicity, would not life be easier and more enjoyable? Whether in that moorland neighborhood they still live with the same simple dignity I do not know. I hope they do. But nearer the towns of late years they wear frocks in the afternoons, and high-heeled shoon.

For many reasons I should like, if it were possible, to go through the full course at Lady Warwick's Hostel and at a school farm; one of the (minor) reasons, to learn how they reconcile the work of the farm with the dress of a gentlewoman. Let us take the dairy, for example. Can anything be more detrimental to one's clothes, unless they are of the severest working pattern? Perhaps in a properly appointed dairy, turning a baby churn, it may be possible to keep one's pink cotton gown clean for two or even three days. But few of us have model dairies; many of us have not a servant at liberty to do all the slushy work, and perhaps there is cooking to be attended to in between times. My own experience is that churning days are the dirtiest, and the oldest and shabbiest skirt and blouse are kept for that. Drawing off the butter-milk from a huge end-over-end is not an occupation to be undertaken in a dainty print. Granules of butter and splashes of milk may be clean in themselves, but they speedily make one's clothes exceedingly dirty.

Then, machinery is so dirty. If you keep your separator clean, all the more likely are you to be dirty yourself. An engineman is always dirtier looking than his engine. Many an hour have I sat on the dairy floor, surrounded by bits of waste, a paraffin-can and an oil-feeder, cleaning the inner wheels of the separator. What sort of frock ought one to wear at this job? (By-the-by, it is an odd circumstance that, after the separator has been thoroughly cleaned and oiled, we invariably find that it is very bad to turn by hand for the first hour.) It is not safe to go about the dairy in "decent" clothes, when the milk is coming in and separating going on. With the utmost care one cannot escape a splash of milk or an oily smudge. And this leads me to the great nuisance connected with dress on a dairy farm. It is the evening's work. If one could get all the dirty work over in the morning! Some I know who do. The wife and daughters will help at the morning milking, or what is connected with the milking, but arrange to be free in the evenings. Not only that, but some bargain (with the good man, I suppose) that one maidservant is also to be exempted from all outdoor work after noon. This is a very delightful arrangement. But, unfortunately, some really excellent farmers cannot afford it. And it is a very great nuisance to be changing one's clothes several times a day. And yet how could one assist in feeding the calves wearing a presentable afternoon frock? I think calves are really the very dirtiest animals about the place. They are always dirty at both ends. Unless each is separately penned, one punches you vigorously behind while you hold a pail in front just as suddenly and violently punched. Clearly, the short-goon and coat are alone suitable here. And calves are so valuable, and so easily injured by careless feeding, that one of ourselves must be in the thick of it to see that they are properly attended to. Or, perhaps, it is merely the feeding of one young calf while its mother's milk is still warm, that you are entrusted with, so as not to take a milker from the byre. This is very often a tedious and irksome business, as many of us know, and we are not likely to do it very well, if we take a moment's thought for our clothes!

If one takes part in the evening work, it is difficult to avoid four toilets: the morning, afternoon, evening dairying, then afternoon dress again. If one thinks of a summer evening: "It is really too much bother to dress again to-night, I'll just rest a little, or read a little, or pull a few weeds in the garden,

and then to bed," does not some one suddenly pop in upon you, evidently suspicious that you have been in your working garb all day?

Those must have been happy days when the town did not influence the country; when each had its own fashions in dress, suitable and comely. How are we to wear out our long, sweeping skirts, pouched lacy fronts, and tight sleeves falling over the hands? Clearly, not in a farm-house, if we work therein. It happens that the present style of dress—with the exception of the shirt and blouse which are a great boon to us—is extremely unsuitable for farm work and country pursuits; and it is impossible to avoid looking more or less "countrified." Perhaps this is not a great evil; but farming women have always been distinguished by a strong desire to be as braw as their neighbors; and how can they be braw if they are not in the first fashion? Just to take the fashionable skirt as an example—not the stylish dressy skirt, but the plain skirt of "walking-length." You know the dressmaker's "walking-length." It trips you up in front if you stoop ever so slightly forward, and trails two inches behind. I watched a town's girl manœuvre hers in a drawing-room where she was preparing tea. You know how low drawing-room tables are, and how you must stoop to them. In her thin-soled slippers she could not turn from the tray to walk safely two steps without lightly lifting her skirt in front clear from her feet. She did it very gracefully, and both the obstruction and the action were so modish that one could not quarrel with them. But how if she had had to walk outside to a flagged dairy for her cream, or prepare tea for the workers in the kitchen?

A worthy farm-wife, not unknown to me, had a flounced skirt of this fashionable "walking-length." But if she bent forward she stepped on it, if she stepped backward it caught her feet. There was no enduring it. So one day she took the shears and cut several inches—not careful to count how many—from the top, and composedly sewed it on to the waistband again. Critical friends tell her she has spoiled it. But what matter? She can walk—and walk with ease and dignity. Some people are too old to learn dainty, manœuvring tricks with troublesome fashions. Then, a pocket in a back seam was voted impossible. So she boldly cut a transverse slit in the front width, and sewed the pocket into that. "An' I never got as muckle guid o' only pooch in ma life afore!"—Gretchen.

Life is a burden: bear it;
Life is a duty: do it;
Life is a thorn-crown: wear it.

Though it break your heart in twain,
Though the burden crush you down,
Close your lips and hide your pain:
First the cross, and then the crown."

TRUE ECONOMY

True economy is not always the saving of the cent that is immediately in sight. Doing so is often "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish." Herbageum will enable the farmer to raise good calves on whey. 50 cents worth of Herbageum will make 1½ tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves or pigs. If this is not true economy, then true economy is a quality that is very difficult of identification.

That true economy may be practised in this way is amply proven by the following: "We use Herbageum regularly for our calves with skim milk and find that it keeps them in really finer tone and condition than new milk without it. Edgar McLean, Mgr. Laurentian Stock and Dairy Farm, North Nation Mills, Que." "We tested Herbageum thoroughly on poultry and got remarkably good results. We also fed it with skim milk to calves, and they did better on that feed than we ever had calves do on new milk. It prevents all scouring. Belyen Bros., Oakville, Ont." [Advt.]

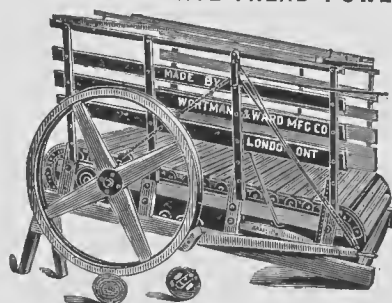
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BABY'S OWN SOAP

IS UNRIVALLED FOR NURSERY
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Don't risk imitations on Baby's delicate skin.

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THE DAISY HORSE TREAD POWER.



The Horse Tread Power is beginning to be recognized by the leading and enterprising farmers of Canada as one of the most useful of farm machines, and will become the universal power for farm purposes.

The Daisy Power is made in the most substantial manner. The track is laid on top of the upper sill, giving it a more solid bearing than if hoisted to the side as other powers are made. We have a new improved Governor which acts automatically and regulates the speed of the machine. We also have a special Brake, our own patent, and is intended for use in case of an accident to the hand wheel or the brake lever brake. This is a feature to be had only with our powers. Made in three sizes. Will be pleased to send catalogue and prices on application.

THE WORTMAN & WARD MFG. CO., LTD., LONDON, ONT.

British Columbia
Farms

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the Province. Write for Farm Pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B.C.,
Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

Manitoba Marble

and

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Carload of first-class marble just received. Orders placed with us before the August will get special discount. All kinds of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones made.

WHELDON & SONS, Cor. Notre Dame and
Albert Streets,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 206—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

A Year's Wardrobe for Thirty Dollars.

How many women know the cost of their wardrobe from year to year? One in fifty? Not one in five hundred, I believe. I will give an itemized account of one year's actual outlay, taken at random from a period of ten years, during which time the average yearly outlay did not exceed thirty dollars.

This woman of whom I write never wears her best gown after returning from church or abroad, but changes it at once for her house gown, and brushes and shakes it, and hangs it immediately in a dark clothes-press. Her shoes are removed, wiped with a soft cloth, and placed beyond the reach of dust.

She is past middle age, but it is for the sake of economy that she chooses black or gray for "Sunday best." They are never out of style, wear handsomely and can be cleaned, even washed, without injuring the fabric to any great extent. She selects all-wool material, light weight for summer, and always gets at least two yards more than the dress requires—this to be used later in remodeling.

She avoids grotesqueness and startling effects in millinery, both in contour and decoration; the general effect is varied from year to year or from time to time by catching up the brim of a hat on one or both sides, at the front or back, as the styles change, and adding or removing or readjusting lace, velvet, plumes, pon-pons, etc., as the case may

wear longer. The work dresses are of cotton; the skirts of the wool dresses do double duty as underskirts, or rather petticoats. They are adjusted at the top to a circular yoke, cut off at the bottom to the desired length and finished with ruffle, fold or braid.

It is planned that one of the most expensive garments shall be purchased each year. In the account given it chanced to be a wrap; next year it might be a winter dress. Here are the items:—

| | |
|---|--------|
| Two cotton wrappers | \$1.80 |
| Two shirt-waists | 1.50 |
| Pair leather shoes | 3.00 |
| " Felt shoes | 1.25 |
| " Felt overshoes | 1.75 |
| " Rubbers | 40 |
| " Slippers | 75 |
| " Kid gloves | 1.00 |
| " Silk gloves | 50 |
| " Cotton gloves | 25 |
| Three pair hose | 90 |
| Hat | 2.50 |
| Neck wear | 1.00 |
| Muslin for underwear | 72 |
| Elastic ribbon for stocking sup- porters | 18 |
| Winter wrap | 10.00 |

Total \$27.50
—Claribel, in Country Gentleman.

Mother's Birthday Gift.

"I've never had anything like that in all my life. Whatever is given me is something I can use about the house,"



VIEW OF FISH CREEK, TAKEN AT MIDNAPORE, ALTA.

be. Bonnet and hat are not tossed on the spare bed or hung on the hall hat-rack subjected to the dust from the street or house, but each is deposited in its separate bandbox. This woman has more time than money, and makes it a study to learn how the former can be used to save the latter.

She buys a good quality of hose, and when new strengthens the feet with thin cloth, while the heels are protected with heel shields. When the feet are past mending or re-footing, they are cut off and the legs shaped like railroad stockings, which can be worn in winter underneath a thin pair for extra warmth.

Her kid gloves are not pulled off by the finger tips, but turned over the hand and carefully worked off. They are never rolled into a ball or tossed about here and there, but after wearing are deftly shaped, wrapped lengthwise in tissue paper and placed in a glove-box.

In place of buying all-wool union underwear, she gets the separate pieces, cuts off the wrappers below the waist line and adjusts them to the drawers in a way to secure the effect of the union suit, and has a very large piece with which to mend. With this economical arrangement, two union suits will last four years.

Her work aprons are made from the back breadths of her cotton work dresses; are straight and hemmed top and bottom, so a string can be run in and the aprons changed ends occasionally, to

thought Mrs. Winship, as she hurried to the kitchen where a kettle of vegetables was boiling over. "Sometimes it's a set of knives and forks, then again some table linen. I've had a gasoline stove, a dozen dining-room chairs, some window shades for the parlor, and my last birthday gift was a churn."

"I don't suppose they think," charitably, "that something what father and the boys gave Millie might please me. Probably they think such things aren't adapted to me!"

She held up her hard, rough hands, and tried to imagine how a fire opal, like the ring Millie had just received as a birthday gift, would look on the work-worn fingers. She changed the position as though for a better light.

"You would look rather out of place, perhaps a little bit ashamed, with a ring on. I reckon you wouldn't know how to act, never having been accustomed to such things; but perhaps you'd get used to it." There was such a trace of wistful longing in her voice, that it almost startled hard-working Mrs. Winship herself.

"Isn't it a beauty, mother! Father and the boys are just splendid to give me such a darling little ring; they're so good to me! I wish your birthday came the same time as mine, instead of three weeks later. We could compare our gifts, and rejoice together. See how it sparkles!"

Millie, who had just entered the

The B. W. Shirt Waist

A new brand of ladies' waists and a new plan of selling it, by mail direct from the factory with all intermediate profits eliminated. No branch stores. No dealers. No expenses to increase the actual cost of making—this means a great saving to you. Instead of buying a waist that has been in stock for weeks you get the latest fashions at lowest cost. Absolute satisfaction in fit, quality and style.

OUR DOLLAR SPECIAL GIBSON WAIST



The latest style, broad shoulder effect, dip front, military carriage, a handsome creation. Made in fine white lawn, with tucks, trimmed with insertion; good value at \$1.50. Our special price to the readers of THE NOR-WEST FARMER is **\$1.00 post-paid**, together with a catalogue showing full range of styles. We return your money if the waist does not come up to your expectations. Send bust measure around body under arms, length of sleeve under arm, and measurement across back from sleeve seam to sleeve seam.

Catalogue alone mailed for 2 cents postage. Goods delivered free anywhere in Canada.

The W. BIRKS WEBSTER CO., Montreal, Que.
Specialists in Ladies' Wear.



Eureka Fly Killer

Sure Death to Flies, Lice on Stock and Poultry.

We refer you to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.; Experimental Farm, Orona, Maine, U.S.A.; Dairy Superintendent, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, N.B. Supt. Government Farm, Truro, N.S., says he has used all known fly-killers, and Eureka is superior to them all. We sell Eureka to responsible parties, so they can make money handling it.

If you cannot buy Eureka Fly Killers and Sprayers from your dealer, send direct to us and we will supply you.

Electric Sprayers are the best sprayers on the market. They are constructed from an extra heavy quality of tin and their principle is of the simplest. Can be used for spraying potato vines and berry bushes.

Our Cyclone Sprayer is the only contrivance made for spraying overhead

Eureka Fly Killer, \$1.25 per gallon. Sprayers, \$1.25 each.

Dealers wanted everywhere, For discounts apply to

9-13

ROSS & ROSS, Winnipeg, Man.

WOOL! WOOL!

WE want to buy what you have on hand this season, whether the quantity be large or small. You will find it to your advantage to ship direct to us. We pay the top cash price and guarantee good honest treatment.

You also save the small dealers' profit by shipping direct to us. These small buyers do not handle much wool in the season, consequently they look for big profits on what business they do. We handle an immense quantity of wool, and are satisfied with a small margin.

If you have wool for sale, drop us a card for prices, and we will quote you with pleasure. We furnish sacks and shipping tags on application.

Please do not forget that we take Cow and Horse Hides for Robes, making them beautifully soft and pliable. This work is guaranteed not to harden under any conditions, and is thoroughly moth proof.

A postal card to us will bring you samples of this work, also circular giving full particulars as to prices, etc.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,

Ninth Street,

BRANDON, MAN.



RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS

SPLENDID VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class, useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, postpaid, at 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for \$1.00. **THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box Toronto.**

kitchen, held the ring so the sun, shining through the window, scattered little flashes of color about her hand.

"It is a beauty, dear!" There was yet just the faintest trace of longing in the mother's tone.

"What do you suppose they're going to give you? Of course, I'm going to put my money with theirs," and Millie looked up expectantly into Mrs. Winship's face. "Don't know? I knew you couldn't guess; but it's something nice!"

"Father asked me only yesterday what you needed, and I mentioned so many things! There's a new parlor lamp—we can hardly go any longer without one. Then the front stairs' carpet is worn almost threadbare! I also suggested how often you've hinted for a new pump; how the old one is so hard to bring water with. Then, while I was about it, I suggested a clothes-horse. The one we have is such a rickety affair it hardly stood up while I was hanging the last ironing on it. Don't you wish you knew which you'd get?"

"They all are very useful," replied Mrs. Winship. "I don't know as there's any choice."

Millie turned and glanced suspiciously at her mother. The way in which she spoke didn't seem quite natural; or was it because she was tired?

"Mother does have too much to do," thought Millie, as she turned to show the new gift to Ellen Kimball, who was just going by. "I believe we'd better get the pump for it would so lighten her work! That's what we'll decide on; father'd as soon get that as one of the others, I am sure!"

Hiram Winship had been an unusually prosperous farmer. His acres had increased as the years came and went until the original farm "was almost squeezed to death, situated in the middle of so many additions," as he facetiously expressed it. The small dowry Sarah Hobart had brought to her husband had gone to stock the place and buy some improved farm machinery.

"I'll get a ring, soon's we're on our feet—your engagement ring," Hiram had declared before they were married, but the once slender finger had grown red and big-jointed, and the ring had not been bought. Hiram had forgotten all about it long ago.

The afternoon following Millie's birthday, she drew the strings of her sun hat about her neck and started for the meadow with a berry basket. She stopped before she reached the gate.

"I musn't wear you; you might get lost," she said to the handsome birthday ring, and slipping it off, she ran back up the stairs to her room. "I guess you'll be safer there," she said, laying the opal on the velvet pincushion and hurrying back to her basket.

Some time later, Mrs. Winship stood before the bureau in her daughter's room, holding the ring in her hands. "It's rather too small for me. I imagine it's just about the size I could have worn when I was married."

She didn't hear Millie's step on the stair, nor did she notice her daughter's form in the door.

"Even though I'm growing old, I like pretty things! I haven't had a very large share; perhaps that is why I wish they knew, and would give me just one little thing of my very own." Not something for the house like—

Millie heard no more. She crept softly away from the open door and down the narrow stairs.

"Pump—clotheshorse! Mother mine, we never thought, else we'd never have been so cruel! We've just given you the things we needed ourselves and called them presents. Mother, why didn't you tell us how selfish we were? You've never even whispered a protest!"

"Have you decided, daughter, which we'd better get—the pump, or one of the other things?" asked Mr. Winship.

It was after the supper dishes had been put away, and Millie had found her father on the cool veranda. She could hear her mother in the warm kitchen, sprinkling the clothes for the morrow's ironing.

"Yes, father, the other things," and while she spoke it low, that her mother

might not hear, there was an anxious determination in her voice that caused her father to look up with inquisitive surprise.

"Not all—clotheshorse, lamp, and carpet?" he asked, with a smile on his sunburnt face.

"No, father; let me whisper."

When the dual conference was over, there was a light in Mr. Winship's eyes of regret and resolve.

He sealed the contract with a bargain squeeze of Millie's hand.

"We'll get the rest, too; the pump and 'the other things!'" he declared.

"They seem to have a good deal of mystery about getting my birthday present," thought Mrs. Winship, a fortnight later. "It may be over the make of the pump or the color of the lamp shade. But there, I must be grateful; a spirit like this isn't becoming in a woman of my age!"

The Tuesday before her birthday the hardware man from the village drove into the Winship yard.

"It's a pump!" exclaimed Mrs. Winship, and though she had half expected it, there was a trace of disappointment in her voice.

"Shut your eyes and come with us," and Millie took her mother's hand, after breakfast, the morning of Mrs. Winship's birthday, and started toward the stairs.

"But the present isn't up there!" remonstrated the little woman, positively. "Who said so?"

"It couldn't be—a pump; besides I've seen it."

"The pump! Sarah, don't!" and over the face of Hiram Winship passed an expression of pain and shame.

"You'll have to guess again, mother," and Charles and Harold gently lifted Mrs. Winship and carried her to the stairway.

"Hiram! Children!" In those two words was the pent-up gratitude of twenty years.

There on the bed was a beautiful copy in colors of the Sistine Madonna, from Charles; a work basket lined with silk and fitted with sewing implements of steel and silver, from Millie; a set of novels by her favorite author, from Harold; creamy lace and such a beautiful shimmering silk dress pattern, from Hiram.

"And here, Sally," said her husband, calling her by an almost forgotten name, "here is your engagement ring," and he lovingly, though a trifle clumsily, perhaps, forced it over the enlarged finger joints. "It's from us all and is our pledge to remember what we owe the little woman. There, Sally, you know—I can't express it!"—Forward.

The Last Trip of the Season.

"Are you unloaded yet, Thomas?" somewhat impatiently asked Mr. Norcross, general manager of the White Cross line of steamers, as Captain Davis of the big new steamer Huron entered his private office, at Buffalo.

"Yes, sir; and in half an hour the water ballast will all be in, and I'll be ready to start."

"Very good, Thomas; don't lose a minute after you are ready. Look here, Thomas," nervously continued the general manager, picking up a calendar from his desk, and placing his finger on the date. "To-day is the 30th. With everything favorable—which it probably won't be at this season—you can reach Duluth by the night of December 3rd. That will give plenty of time to load and get away. There is a full cargo of flour; and it all depends on you to reach Duluth in time, Thomas."

"Barring accidents, sir, I'll make it."

"Yes, yes, Thomas; but you mustn't damage the boat. Last winter, you'll remember, you pounded the Erie through the ice on your last trip, and she had to go into dry-dock. You must take good care of the Huron; I wouldn't have her damaged for all the stuff she can carry."

"No more would I, Mr. Norcross. She's the finest boat on the lakes, as well as the best-behaved in a heavy sea," Captain Davis said, with pride, "so you can depend on me to take care of her."

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"All right, Thomas; get through on time. Now be off and don't lose a minute."

As Captain Davis walked the short distance between the offices of the company and the dock, he felt as confident of a successful trip as if the steamer were already discharging that last load of flour at her dock in Buffalo—as confident, but still the ever-present little "if" obtruded itself on the otherwise clear horizon of the captain's mind. He had to admit the possibility of fogs at the "Soo" and high winds on stormy old Superior; otherwise, the captain could see nothing to interfere with a safe trip. But he was not a man to worry. His twenty years on the Great Lakes, and as many more on salt water, had taught him that if storms are ahead, no amount of thinking will change the conditions. He decided questions when they confronted him, as my story will show. Still, he had fixed his mind on one thing, and shook his head stubbornly as he thought about it, and that was to be out of Duluth before noon on December 5th.

When the captain reached the dock, everything was ready for sailing. The Huron, without a pound of freight and with only fifteen hundred tons of water ballast, sat on the water like a cork, and appeared double her size when loaded. She was the finest type of steel freight-carrier, equal in construction and speed to all but a few of the largest passenger boats on the lakes. Captain Davis paused a moment to note for the thousandth time the beauty of her lines as she rose like a mighty water-fowl above the docks which held her by huge hawsers. Then, with a faint smile of pleasure, he mounted the ladder to the deck and ascended to the bridge. Signals were given, a great blast of the whistle announced his departure, the vessel steamed down the canal, and in half an hour was passing the lighthouse, out into the green water of Lake Erie, on its thousand-mile run to the Head of the Lakes.

Before the smoke of the city had been lost in the distance, the sun sank peacefully into the water fairly over the steamer's bow. The cool November evening gave promise of fair weather; and Captain Davis walked the bridge contentedly. At noon on December 1, the Huron passed Detroit—the exact time at which the captain expected she would; steamed on up the river into Lake St. Clair, into the picturesque Flats, beautiful in the warm afternoon sunshine, and on by Port Huron on time and without a stop from Buffalo, only slowing down through the narrow channels.

Lake Huron, dark and cold and dismal-looking, hammered and rolled the steamer as a wintry wind came, howling, from the west. Captain Davis consulted the glass frequently and anxiously and walked the bridge nervously; for the Soo river with its narrow, winding channel and swift current was ahead. Fog and storms there might mean many hours delay.

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passed and the St. Mary's river entered. Snow covered the banks and the evergreen forests and ice was in every cove. The wind had shifted to the northeast, and every drop of spray that touched the steel sides of the steamer froze where it struck. The captain no longer consulted the glass; he knew that a storm was near at hand, but he hoped to get through the lock and out into the open water of Superior before it came. Once well above the Soo, with four hundred miles of open water ahead—"well, let it howl and blow great icebergs," muttered the captain, shaking his obstinate head, "I'll get to Duluth all right."

Point after point and island after island were passed at full speed, and when narrow channels were reached, where the revenue cutter service regulations say that no vessel shall proceed at a greater speed than nine miles an hour, Captain Davis' impatience with the revenue cutter service regulations was obvious, and he damned them with every stroke of his heel as he walked the bridge. Mud Lake and Neebish island were left behind, and still the storm held off. The captain believed his luck would carry him through. The worst part of the river had now been passed, where only a few weeks before a steamer with broken rudder had been swung by the swift current across the narrow channel, which it blocked for days; meanwhile, the river for miles had been filled with craft of every kind, waiting an opportunity to get by.

Narrow Hay lake was entered—only ten miles to the lock. If the channels in the upper lake could be safely passed, the captain would feel comparatively easy, for he felt that then nothing but very thick weather could keep him from getting into open water.

Suddenly he stopped short in his walk. The steamer had rounded a point in the twenty-foot channel in the upper Hay lake, showing the captain, in the gathering gloom of the short afternoon, a solid line of vessels at anchor, as far as he could see ahead. For an instant he gazed at the motionless boats, then signaled the engineer to slow down.

"Blocked, and only three miles from the lock!" he groaned.

Slowly the Huron approached the last vessel in line, a huge ore-carrier trying to get back to Duluth for the winter. Taking his place behind her, Captain Davis dropped anchor.

"Hullo, Captain Nixon!" he called out, recognizing the master of the boat. "What's the trouble?"

"Boat across the channel; been here all the afternoon," came back the reply.

"What's the chance of raising the blockade?"

"Don't know for sure—midnight, perhaps. But with this storm coming, the Lord only knows if we'll get through at all."

"Well, Dick," said Captain Davis to his mate, "looks like we're up against it. But we'll be ready to go at the first signal; we've got to get through. Say, Dick," confidentially, "if the blockade is raised to-night, I'm going to make a run for the Canadian side. These boats'll all go through the American lock, so I believe I can save twelve hours."

The early winter night, cold and dark, had now shut out the snow-clad shores. Only the glistening water of the rapid river—of which Hay lake is but a part—and the lights of the vessels ahead, could be seen. The sky was black and the wind became keener. The storm was not far away, but there were no indications that the blockade would ever be raised. Waiting, merely waiting, in this cold darkness, would ruffle the temper of a softer man than Captain Davis. He spoke to no one, as he gloomily, though hastily, swallowed his tea that evening. He was "up against it" sure enough. He could have conceived nothing worse than this.

The suspense was felt by every man on the steamer, and they sat in their cabin gloomily discussing the possibilities of getting through the lock, and the great probability of being tied up where they were for a week. Already the Huron was covered with ice; what would she be after the storm, they asked one another. The hours rolled slowly by, yet with nothing else to do, no man thought of taking to his berth. Ten

o'clock came and with the hour the welcome boom of a gun, up toward the Soo.

"The blockade is raised!" howled the men in their staterooms.

"The blockade is raised!" growled the captain, making a mad rush to the bridge.

"The blockade is raised!" gleefully swore the engineer, as he received the signal to be in readiness to move.

"The blockade is raised!" shrieked a hundred dismal-throated whistles in the fierce December night.

"They're moving!" called out the mate from the fore-castle deck, as the lights at the mastheads of the vessels took on motion.

Slowly, one by one, the boats in the procession moved forward in the narrow channel. The Huron's anchor was raised and she, too, moved forward at a crawling pace. One by one, in regular order, they must take their turn to pass through the lock. No vessel shall pass another moving in the same direction here, according to the revenue cutter service regulations. The penalty is high, for the non-observance of this regulation costs the master of the vessel \$500. To see that the rule is properly observed, a revenue cutter in charge of a lieutenant patrols these waters; and the salaries of vessel masters are not great enough to take many chances.

Just above a point on the northwest side of Sugar island, which forms the east shore of Hay lake, the channel broadens out and it is possible for vessels to pass. This point was in Captain Davis' mind, for if he made a dash for the Canadian side, he would break away from the line of vessels here.

When the Huron reached this point, she swung slowly from the line of vessels and pointed toward the north shore. At the same instant a little launch, built like a greyhound, came racing along the line, splitting the water as if with a knife. She started toward the great black hull of the Huron, looming up in the darkness like a hillside.

"What boat is that?" demanded the officer in charge of the launch.

"Now, if it was daylight, Dick," commented Captain Davis, "I'd think that

might be the revenue cutter."

"What boat is that? Get back into line!" thundered the irate officer on the launch.

"It really sounds like the cutter," murmured the captain; "but I am going to Canada."

Whether he would is questionable, but for the assistance of the storm which he had so dreaded. The revenue cutter had turned and was bearing down on the big black ship, when, without any preliminaries, a squall accompanied by a dirty mixture of snow and fog swept out of the northeast and closed from sight even the lights at the mastheads. But the Huron moved solemnly on in the blackness, straight for the Canadian lock. There was no delay here, and in an hour the steamer lay in smooth water above the rapids. The storm still raged; the snow was blinding and the cold was intense. There was nothing to do but to anchor. This Captain Davis did and then went grumblingly to bed.

Daybreak on a stormy December morning in the far north is not an early hour. In the gray light Captain Davis looked at his watch and saw that it was eight o'clock, and the day was Sunday, December 3. The length of stormy Superior lay between him and Duluth, and he was due to leave that port at noon on the 5th with a full cargo. Now, it was a question of weather. The captain looked out and saw nothing but whirling, blowing snow. Then he inspected the glass. There was a slight upward tendency. In half an hour, the glass indicated a change for the better. The captain went out, but was obliged to hold to the icy rail against the wind; but he signaled to the engineer and ordered the anchor up. The vessels which had come through the lock were anchored about; his was the only one preparing to leave. Occasionally some master of a steamer would poke his head out of his cabin door and stare at the Huron in amazement, then retreat to the inner warmth again. Captain Davis knew that he must take chances, and he was taking them, but with the barometer on his

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side. In another hour he was in broad-water, but still crawling along, feeling his way. Still another hour and he increased the speed a trifle, but as the water broadened as he got away from the Soo, the waves lashed and hammered the steel sides of the vessel until she quivered in every seam. By noon the indicated change had come. The wind shifted toward the south, the snow decreased and the temperature moderated slightly. "Full speed" was signaled to the engine room, and the great rolling ship, riding the water like a cork, plunged forward on the third leg of the course, almost a straight run for nearly four hundred miles.

Saturday, at noon, Buffalo and Duluth had been notified by wire of the blockade. With the previous blockade in mind, Mr. Norcross was in despair, while the agent of the White Cross line at Duluth stormed himself into a calm sufficient to wire to the Soo for particulars. He had promised the patrons of his line that the flour should go forward. Every hour that afternoon he sent an inquiry to the Soo, and not until late at night did he leave his office. Sunday noon he received a message from there, saying, "The Huron passed here last night."

On the morning of the 4th the agent was at the dock at eight o'clock. Half his office force was with him, and two hundred dock hands stood around, smoking and moving about to keep warm. There was a lively day ahead of them, when the Huron should arrive, for 4,500 tons of flour was in the sheds, also awaiting the steamer. The agent moved nervously about, now talking with his chief clerk, now with the warehouse manager, then peering into the foggy gloom of the lake.

Finally the agent, his clerks and the two hundred dock hands paused in their last movement as the hoarse whistle of a steamer came from the fog. Then a great vessel, ice-coated beyond identification, broke through the mist beyond the breakwater, and slowly came into clearer view. Half steamer, half iceberg, she came through the narrow channel, an ice figure on the forecastle deck, another on the bridge. Even yet her identity is not clear. Then she swings slowly about, pointing in toward the dock of the White Cross line, disdaining to call for a tug, and every man knows that she is the Huron. The suspense is broken, and the agent is the first to swing his cap and hurrah for Captain Davis, the ice man on the bridge. The clerks and the dock hands take it up and a rousing cheer greets the steamer as she swings easily and precisely up to the dock.

The agent now gives his orders. "Close the gates, Billy," he commands his chief clerk. "No man leaves this dock without my permission until every sack of flour is on board. Send one of the boys up town for coffee and bread and meat and things. Everybody eats here to-day—and drinks, too."

Before the ice had been broken from the gangways, the trucks had begun to rumble; and as soon as the planks were in position a steady stream of flour had begun to flow into the mighty hold of the Huron, a stream that would not cease until 4,500 tons should be stowed. All day the rumble of trucks continued, only interrupted as the men paused to eat; while the agent, untiring, nervously saw that there was no delay nor anything wanting.

Six o'clock came, but the gates were not opened; the two hundred men had supper in the flour shed that day. At seven o'clock the rattle of trucks began again, but still a yawning space remained unfilled in the steamer. The darkness of a winter night had long ago settled over the city on the hillside and only a few twinkling lights showed where there was life. The bay was deserted; only at this one spot was there activity. The rumble and rattle became monotonous and the men moved mechanically, yet continued to move. The agent alone retained his animation.

The morning of December 5, dark and cheerless, saw little change at the dock of the White Cross line. The two hundred dock hands still continued to move, more mechanically, perhaps,

trundling loaded trucks one way and empty ones back again. The agent still nervously moved about. But his clerks had long before begged off and gone to their homes. Captain Davis now appeared, smiling and contented, for the piles of flour in the shed had dwindled to a few, and he had four hours yet to his credit. Presently a great shout went up from the men, one final rush of loaded trucks, then only empty ones rattle in the shed. The last bag of flour had been snugly stowed between-decks on the Huron.

Half an hour later, as the steamer passed the breakwater on her outward trip, Captain Davis looked at his watch. "Nine o'clock," he murmured; "and the insurance wouldn't have expired until noon. I had time to burn."—E. S. Rollins, in North-Western Miller.

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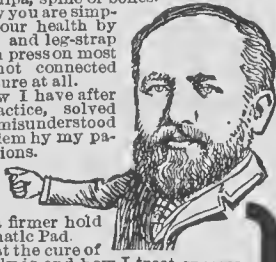
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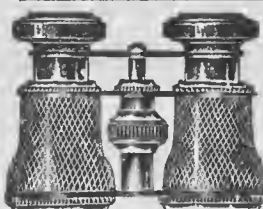


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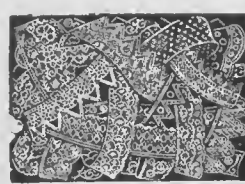
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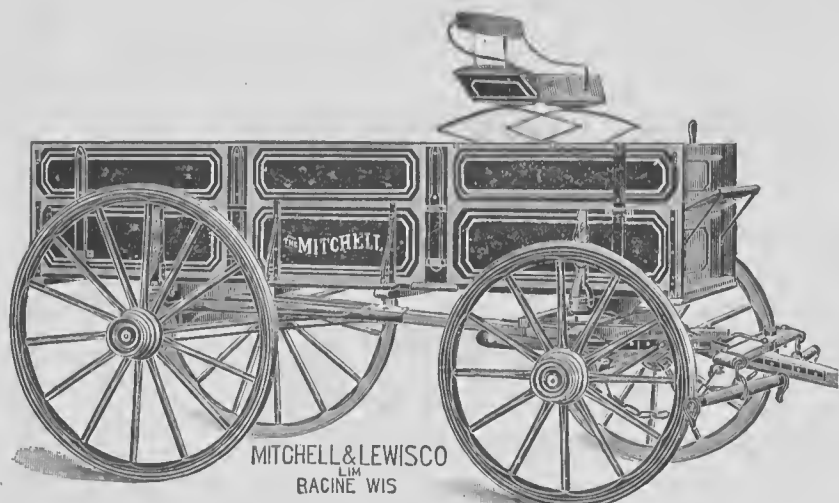
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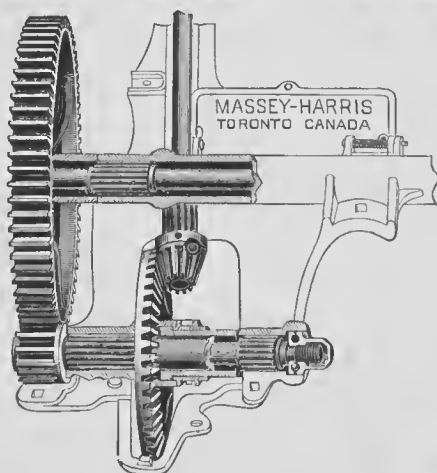
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